FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 30, 1864. [NO. 2452.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.
April 22 26*9tpd

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 23 26*9tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Col PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N C.
May 5 30*12t

We are authorized to announce Capt T W RITTER as a candidate for re-election in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, from the county of Moore.
Capt Ritter is a Conservative *"after the strictest sect."*
May 7. 30*4tpd

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.
W. G. ALBRIGHT.
Simmon Grove, May 12. 34*te

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.
We are further authorized to say that the Capt is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist; was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.
April 28. 28 11tpd

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,
W. S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C.
May 10. 31-*9tpd

NOTICE.

THAT after this we expect to sell COTTON YARN and SHEETING on certain days only, viz:
To citizens of Surry county, on the 19th of May, the 19th of June and the 19th of July.
To those of Yadkin, on the 21st of each of these months.
To those of Wilkes on the 25th of each.
To those of Alleghany, Ashe, Grayson, &c., on the last day of each.
To commence selling at 1 o'clock each day.
Will exchange as usual for most any kind of produce, generally the old way. Corn, wheat, bacon and lard, especially wanted.
We do not expect to be able to supply near all who may apply; but will endeavor to let those have who need worst—giving the preference to soldiers' families, when they need.
Those whom we owe will still get between the first and the middle of the month, and they are requested to present their claims immediately.
R. R. GWYN, Agent Elkin Manf'g Co.
Elkin, N. C., May 2. 32*8t

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administratrix, at March Term 1864, of Harnett County Court, upon the Estate of William Blalock, dec'd, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
FRANCES F BLALOCK, Adm'x.
May 20. 34*4t

WANTED,

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any amount of good COW HORNS, at Brush Creek, Randolph county, near Cavness's Mills, for which will be paid the highest cash prices, or combs will be exchanged for the same, as best suits. JEREMIAH S. BRAY.
May 2. 32*3t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1868.
Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.
JAMES M. BOSTICK, Agent.
March 21 18*5trd-if

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.
Elizabeth McKay, Arch'd Patterson and wife Mary, vs. James S. Carver and wife Amelia.
Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said James S. Carver and wife Amelia, non-resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.
28*8tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.
George Duren and others vs Jesse Duren and others.
Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing upon the Affidavit of Geo. Duren, one of the Plaintiffs, that Jesse Duren, Jonathan Duren, Wiley Duren, Abram Duren, Elizabeth Wimberly, Susannah Lemmon, Alexander Wimberly, Felix Wimberly, Joel Wimberly, Robert Wimberly, Andrew J. Wimberly, and Stacy A. Wimberly, Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for said Defendants, in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 2d Monday in September next, at the Court House in Wadesboro', and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness at office in Wadesboro', 18th May 1864.
34*6t J. R. HARGRAVE, C. & M. E.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1864.

THE SITUATION.—The yankee Generals, both in Virginia and Georgia, taught by very bitter experience, have ceased to butt their heads against the front of Lee's and Johnston's armies, and have taken to movements to get around and behind them. These movements render corresponding movements on our part necessary, and so Gen. Lee gradually approaches Richmond and Johnston Atlanta, both presenting a defiant front. Lee's position now seems to be on the North Anna river, which, as well as the South Anna, nearer Richmond, is said to be a very strong defensive position. The decisive battle, which cannot be long deferred, may be fought very near Richmond. Every mile in that direction embarrasses the enemy and will make his defeat the more signal. So also in Georgia.

Extract from a private letter from a Louisiana soldier to his relative in Fayetteville, dated

BATTERY 15, RICHMOND DEFENCES, May 22.

I arrived here on the 18th, and found the military situation of our affairs in Virginia eminently satisfactory.

Lee has the advantage of positions and will use it to decimate Grant's ranks until he gets the yankee forces into a manageable shape, then we may look for a forward movement on the part of Gen. Lee; that is, if Grant don't get sick of dashing his head against Lee's breastworks and go back to recuperate and try his luck again later in the year. We are all confident, quiet and perfectly sanguine of success up this way. We are glad to see Grant fight; we wish him to keep at it and come thick and fast; the more stubborn he is the sooner will the fighting end. We feel satisfied that Lincoln has his last army in the field, and we hope Grant may be allowed to butcher it.

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO GOV. VANCE.—Under all the circumstances of these troublous times, it is a most remarkable and gratifying compliment that the Legislature has paid to Gov. Vance. Both Houses passed almost unanimously (only 2 dissenting votes in the Senate and 3 in the Commons) resolutions declaring that Gov. Vance is entitled to the confidence and thanks of the General Assembly, to its most hearty approval and cordial sympathy. See the resolutions in full in our Legislative summary.

This vote is the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Holden's lesser organ, the Progress, took the liberty of lecturing the Conservatives on the subject, bidding them to "beware of this trap," on pain of being merged in the "Destructive party" and "consigned to certain and overwhelming defeat" in August. No stronger evidence could be furnished of the feebleness of Mr. W. W. Holden. The members of the Legislature are fresh from the people. Many of them are candidates for re-election. So that in addition to the natural and laudable desire to reflect the will of their constituents, they have the fear of defeat if they should disregard that will. What is the inference? Why necessarily that the people are for Governor Vance, that the members of the Legislature know it, and not only express their own feelings but lay an anchor to windward by expressing the people's feelings in this most important subject of Gov. Vance's fitness for the Executive chair, as evidenced by "the able, faithful and successful manner," the "firmness and fidelity," of his past administration.

We learn privately that there are three more Holdenites in the Legislature, but one of them, Alford of Wake, was absent, and the other two, Green of Stanly and Ritter of Moore, did not vote.

In the face of such votes as these, and of the several *unanimous* declarations of Grand Juries, Mr. Holden and the Progress persist in saying that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority—that the people and the soldiers are for him, &c., &c. Well, the day of election will show. In the meantime, the more Mr. Holden boasts the more sure shall we be that he knows his chance is bad, and that he wants to be "compromised" with and asked to "withdraw."

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—The Holden camp has been thrown into great confusion by the authorized announcement of Messrs. Sanders, Woodall and Avera as true Conservative Vance candidates for re-election to the Legislature. Messrs. Woodall and Avera had been previously announced as Holden candidates. The Confederate thinks the change is owing to a charge made by Gov. Vance, in his speech at Smithfield, "that Mr. Holden's object in proposing a State Convention, that "North Carolina might take her affairs into her own hands," was to effect the secession of this State from the Confederacy, and to make terms with the enemy."

Quite a sufficient reason for cutting loose from Mr. Holden.

THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON, N. C.—Some of the yankees appear to be ashamed of the act of vandalism which marked their evacuation of the town of Washington. One of their papers has an account of it which attributes the act to "straggling marines and soldiers." But there is reason to suppose that it was connived at, if not ordered, by those in authority. It will be remembered that in the letter which we published from a lady of that place it was stated that the villains "had destroyed all the pumps," obliging the ladies to bring water from the river to try and arrest the fire. Why destroy the pumps? Evidently to facilitate the progress of the flames which they were about to start.

This yankee account says that the place was "mostly owned by Union people," (meaning, no doubt, the Yankees who have settled there during the two years' occupation, and who have either bought property or had it assigned to them by the military, and who had brought large stocks of goods there from the North.) And it adds,—

"Four thousand Union troops suddenly evacuated this Gibraltar of America in the face of seven companies of rebels, leaving the entire Union population of the town to the tender mercies of the enemy, after burning their houses over their heads and leaving them without a mouthful of food, or so much as a bed to pillow the heads of the sick and dying. The frantic shrieks of the helpless women and children, and the pitiful appeals of their brothers and fathers for protection from rebel bayonets, as the United States steamers left the docks, leaving them to their fate, are described by those who witnessed them, as being the most affecting and melancholy sight ever witnessed. The act in universally denounced."

We could almost wish that these "fathers and brothers" had been treated to a touch of the rebel bayonets.

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS AT WASHINGTON, N. C.—We have received for this purpose as yet only the following sums:

Stated in our last	$1000
From Mrs. Jas. Kyle	53 33

MR. HOLDEN'S STUMP SPEECH.—Gov. Vance shows himself to the people—speaks to them face to face, a man to men. Mr. Holden writes to them through the Standard. Gov. Vance speaks of the country and its great trials and of the duty of all patriots to do their part to bring it safely through those trials. Mr. Holden writes of "W. W. Holden," of his desire to be Governor of North Carolina and of the duty of "Conservatives" to bring him safely through at the polls in August. Gov. Vance is a patriot. Mr. Holden is a Holdenite. Gov. Vance's speeches are almost entirely devoted to the country and its cause—our gallant soldiers and their glorious deeds and willing sufferings. Mr. Holden's Standard is devoted to none of these things—they hardly claim a passing notice—but to the cause of W. W. Holden. That is his first and his last—his alpha and omega.

There is much in Mr. Holden's address that would call for that potent weapon, ridicule, if we could feel in the humor to employ, or could suppose that our readers would enjoy, at this time of the country's peril, the fit exposure of Mr. Holden's humbuggery. Such, for instance, as that Mr. Holden professes to be "opposed to caucuses and conventions." He who has for many years used caucuses and conventions to further all his personal and political schemes, and has probably been a member of more of them than any other man in the State, who is said to have been a regular attendant of caucuses even at the last session of the present Legislature, now sees that caucuses and conventions can no longer be used by him—that they are against him. Therefore he is against them. The grapes are sour. Next he intimates that some person or persons—unnamed—have approached him on the part of Gov. Vance to "compromise" with him, or to induce him to "withdraw." All this is a transparent humbug. No man possessing himself a particle of honesty or sense would ever suspect Gov. Vance of such a silly and disreputable proceeding. But to clinch the nail on this point, Gov. Vance has authorized the Raleigh Conservative to say, that "there is not a particle of truth in the allegation, so far as he is concerned—that he has made no proposition of the kind and has authorized no person to make one." After this explicit denial, Mr. Holden owes it to himself to say *who* approached him with such propositions? Let us have the names, that we may see if they were Governor Vance's friends, or Mr. Holden's friends, or indeed anybody's friends. If anything of the sort ever occurred, it was doubtless an effort of Mr. Holden's friends to get Mr. Holden out of a scrape, to save him from a final, overwhelming, exterminating defeat by the people in August next. But many persons, who have observed Mr. Holden's tactics, believe that this talk of propositions to compromise or withdraw, is only a hint thrown out by Mr. Holden in hope that somebody will actually do what he only insinuates has been done.

Mr. Holden perpetrates a very gross wrong upon Gov. Vance in the following statement:—

"At his [Gov. Vance's] special personal request I stated in the Standard, at the time, that he was opposed to these meetings and to negotiations for peace."

We call upon Mr. Holden to say when he stated anything of that kind in the Standard? We deny that he ever did anything of the sort. The nearest approach to it that we ever saw was the following from the Standard of July 29, 1863:—

"So far as Gov. Vance is concerned, it is proper that we should state that he is not responsible for the course of the Standard. The Standard is an independent Conservative paper, and is not the organ of either Presidents, Governors, or Generals. It is due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the Standard, that we should state that he does not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as anxious as we are to see an honorable peace established at as early a day as possible; but he regards peace movements among ourselves, with no overtures of the kind from the North, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest and patriotic in these views we have no doubt. *Our* views are well known to our readers."

Now we ask Mr. Holden if *this* was not what he stated in the Standard at the special personal request of the Governor? We affirm that it was. And now let the reader mark how grossly, shamefully, Mr. Holden, over his own name, has misrepresented the Governor. Is there anything in the Standard's paragraph asserting that the Governor was "opposed to negotiations for peace"? Nothing at all like it. Mr. Holden knows there was nothing like it. He knows that Gov. Vance never was opposed to negotiations for peace, indeed that there is not a solitary human being in North Carolina or in the Confederacy that is opposed to negotiations for peace. And yet Mr. Holden, with that Standard before him, and with a perfect knowledge of the discrepancy between it and his present statement, affirms that Gov. Vance specially requested him to say in the Standard that he [Gov. Vance] was "opposed to negotiations for peace." And Mr. Holden winds up that same address with the pharisaical—yea more than pharisaical, *impious*,—declaration, "Thank God, I can say with Mr. Burke, 'I have no arts but honest arts.'" *Honest arts!!*

There are other obnoxious points in Mr. Holden's address, but we will pass them by, merely noticing one or two statements about the Observer.

1st. Mr. Holden says that no doubt Gov. Vance or one of his Aids moved the Observer in August last to make its appeals first and remonstrances afterwards against the so-called peace movements of the Standard. The statement is utterly unfounded. No one out of this office had anything to do with our course.

2d. Mr. Holden says that the Observer was known in Raleigh, last Summer, "as the organ of Governor Vance." This is queer. Mr. Holden should have a better memory. It is but six months ago that the Standard denied that we were even a friend to Gov. Vance, and plainly told us that we had no right to speak for Gov. Vance, broadly intimating that the Standard claimed that as its own exclusive right. The course of Mr. Holden upon this point is remarkable. In September 1862, the Standard warmly complimented the Senior Editor of the Observer on the occasion of his visit to Raleigh to be present at the inauguration of Gov. Vance, saying that out of the immense crowd there, no one was more gratified at the election of Gov. Vance. A year after that, he said we had been no friend of Gov. Vance, had to be coaxed and managed into his support, and had done nothing to promote his election. Six months later Mr. Holden declares that the Observer was known to be the organ of Gov. Vance at the very time that he was saying in the Standard that the Observer was not even the Governor's friend!

"Ah what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

Cultivate your memory, Mr. Holden! with your practices you have need of it.

As to organship, the Observer never has occupied that relation to any official, State, Confederate, or other; and never will while in its present hands. And this the Standard well knows. It has indeed sustained Gov. Vance's administration, but that has been because of his marked ability, honesty and patriotism. We have not the honor to occupy any relation to him other than that of his friend, expecting and desiring nothing from him but a faithful performance of his duty to the State and the Confederacy.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extracts from a letter dated

BATTLE-FIELD, SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 17.

For thirteen long days and nights we have been fighting, marching, lying in line of battle, through suffocating dust, oppressive heat, drenching rains. As you will readily imagine, I am completely worn out. Through God's blessing, I have passed through all this terrible fighting unhurt by bullets. A ball struck my coat collar, but did no damage.

Since the great battle of Thursday, there has been continuous skirmishing with occasional shelling. On the right and left of our line the enemy's lines are not near, but just in our front (right centre) there appear to be many hostile troops. We pass our leisure moments sometimes in watching the enemy's and our skirmishers popping away at each other; while a little farther off we see some of them running around apparently playing ball. Crack go our rifles and whiz come their bullets still; but we do not seek cover until they commence shelling, which they are almost sure to do sometime during the day. Evening before last, while the General and I were quietly eating our meal, the General's cap was lifted off his head as nicely as if by the hand—a minnie passed through, half an inch above the head.

Our mail carrier is waiting, but, were he not, it would be impossible to tell you the tithe of the doings of our noble Brigade alone. It has fought grandly in these battles, which seem never-ending. You will see in the Richmond papers accounts of our charge on Thursday afternoon, and Gen. Lee's official dispatch. In that terrible charge Col. Barbour was taken by the enemy and Charlie T. Haigh was killed. He was shot through the head. He behaved with most conspicuous gallantry in this and all the fights. Just as we emerged from the woods and dashed upon the guns, I saw him just by me with his arms raised, shouting, "Charge, boys! charge! the battery is ours!" All the while the grape canister, shell, shrapnell and round shot were crashing through the trees, ploughing up the ground, cutting down our comrades—oh, it was terrible, terrible, yet exciting.

I trust that the foiling of the enemy at Richmond and the defeat of Seigel may induce Grant to withdraw. The yankee reports of Lee retreating from the Wilderness are absurd. Grant was terribly beaten there with immense slaughter; and *retreated from our front*, when we moved upon his flank and *rear* to this point. E. J. H., Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—To relieve our friends at home of anxiety about those who have survived, and to announce the sad fate of the many who have fallen, I enclose you a list of the casualties in the 24th N. C. T., with a short and hasty sketch of the part taken by Ransom's N. C. Brigade in the recent fights at Drewry's Bluff. I shall dwell chiefly on the action of the 24th Reg't, as it is customary these days for every one to blow his own trumpet, otherwise it will not be blown at all. In fact, one like myself, sitting a subordinate position, is only cognizant of what happens in his own command, which makes him unable to say much of the conduct and actions of others. I shall endeavor, however, to do justice to all ... as they occurred, without prejudice or partiality to any.

Since the capture of Plymouth, where our Brigade so greatly distinguished itself, we have been very active and have endured the hardships and sufferings incident to marches, bivouacs and battles. After the great victory just alluded to, we "put out" for Newbern, calling at Washington as we passed. The sight of our smoked and tattered banners, waving defiantly before that unfortunate town, greatly terrified its vile inmates, who soon "skedaddled" for Newbern. A few days of hard marching found us in front of the latter place. The next morning after our arrival Gen. Hoke, who commanded the expedition, received orders to retire and march to the relief of Richmond and Petersburg. To conceal this movement he sent a stern demand for the immediate and unconditional surrender of the place, that if it was refused and he should be compelled to storm the town no prisoners would be taken. This was respectfully declined, and in three days we were crowded into cars at Kinston, en route for Petersburg, where we arrived the 10th of May. The 11th we marched toward Drewry's Bluff, and on the morning of the 12th heavy skirmishing commenced. Two companies of the 24th engaged, (Cos. C and I, commanded respectively by Capts. Gulley and Boykin.) In this engagement Lt. E. J. Stallings, Co. C, was killed while gallantly cheering on his men. About 4 o'clock P. M., our troops retired to the outer line of entrenchments. Skirmishing all day on the 13th. Co. K, Capt Baker comd'g, engaged, losing nine killed and wounded. The skirmishers were in advance of lines of works about half a mile. Near mid day, demonstrations of an attack on our right were observed, and Ransom's Brigade was moved to that point and placed in the trenches. Our Reg't was on the right, holding a portion of the works which faced at right angles from the rest, and on the extreme right flank of our lines. We were barely in position before we were furiously attacked in rear, the yankees having flanked us. This was a time that tried men's souls. The 35th, 56th and 49th immediately leaped the works, faced about and gave the yankees a terrible fire as they came charging with a cheer. Our Reg't maintained its position and received the front attack, the whole time subjected to a front, flank, and reverse fire. Both the front and rear attacks of the enemy were repulsed and a hasty retreat ordered. Men never behaved better under such trying circumstances. The brave Capt. Durham, A. Q. M., 49th N. C. T., Acting Aid to Gen. Ransom, and Lieut. Johnson, A. D. C., were severely wounded in this affair.

This manœuvre of the enemy forced the evacuation of the outer line of works, and dark on the night of the 13th found our troops occupying the second line of works. Beauregard arrived late in the evening. Hoke up to this time had been in command. The next morning (the 14th) a strong line of skirmishers was sent forward and fighting commenced in earnest. The skirmishers suffered much. Capt. Andrey, a daring and accomplished officer and gentleman, was killed. His brave company lost many of their best men. About 3 o'clock our sharpshooters retired into the trenches as the enemy advanced in line of battle. Near 2 o'clock Gen. Ransom received a painful wound in the arm from a minie ball, and Col. Wm. J. Clarke, 24th, took command of the Brigade as Senior Colonel. Musketry and artillery firing now became hot and it was thought the enemy would storm the works, but they seemed content to sharpshoot them.

Nothing of very great importance occured on the 15th. A shell exploded among Co. E, 24th, Capt. Lane, killing and wounding nine. Late in the evening our gallant Colonel was struck on the shoulder by a piece of shell which inflicted a serious wound. The command of the Brigade then devolved on Col. Rutledge, 25th, the next ranking officer. During the night of the 15th, 60 rounds of cartridges were issued and the morning of the 16th found us moving to the left to attack the enemy. Gen. R. Ransom opened the fight at daylight with splendid success, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners. About 9 o'clock A. M., the 24th and 49th were ordered forward through a thick wooded swamp, on the outer skirts of which the enemy were strongly posted in earthworks. When within fifty yards of these trenches a terrible volley of musketry was poured into us, which beggars all description. It was more terrific than Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg or Plymouth. Nothing daunted, our brave boys dashed on and the works were carried. Just as we reached the works, Col. McAfee, 49th, his clear voice ringing above the roar of war, fell wounded in the breast. Here fell Lt. Sanders, Co. F, and Lt. Whitaker, Co. D, of the 24th. Their loss is much regretted by all. A Brigade of yankees was seen moving to our right. They gained the works on our right, completely flanking us. It strikes me that somebody was to blame for this. No support was near and we were compelled to fall back. Retiring about 600 yards, a halt was ordered by Lt. Col. Harriss, the ranking officer, and a messenger sent for reinforcements. Not waiting for more troops, an advance was ordered, as we desired to hold all the ground that was possible with so small a force. Capt. Bailey, a daring officer of the 24th, covered our front with his brave and efficient company deployed as skirmishers. They re-advanced with a step which would have done credit to Napoleon's Old Guard, and soon became hotly engaged. Being worsted at nearly all points, the yankees commenced retreating, and we had the satisfaction in a short time of marching into the works without the loss of a man.

The enemy whipped, the battle over, the boys commenced looking around for the spoils, which consisted of small quantities of sugar, coffee, &c., scattered around. The yankees fell back to the cover of the boats, where we now have them hemmed in (2 o'clock May 19th) on the banks of the James at Bermuda Hundreds. Every man is busy digging, and strong entrenchments are being rapidly built. Brisk picket firing occasionally occurs, and now and then a shell goes whizzing over, which the boys say is looking for a quartermaster, as it goes well to the rear. While I write, artillery firing is going on and once in awhile a "camp kettle" drops over from a gunboat, taking good care to burst so as to be of no service to a rebel. Yours with great haste, CUPID.

CASUALTIES.—We regret to see that Capt. Shubal G. Worth, of Randolph county, Acting Adjutant of the 2d Cavalry, was killed in the recent cavalry fight near Petersburg. Also, to hear of the death, on the 19th, of wounds received on the 12th, of W D. McPherson of this county, Co. C, 14th N. C. Troops—a gallant soldier and a good man.

Among the killed at Spottsylvania C. H., on the 12th, was Lieut. John H. Tolar, Co. H, Orr's S. C. Rifle Reg't; a son of Mr. Robert Tolar of Bladen.

We have been gratified to learn that Lieut. Wm. T. Anderson is neither missing nor wounded, and that the wounds of Capt. Kyle and Lieut. Huske kept them from their company but a few days.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the House bill to incorporate the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States was passed.

The resolutions of Mr. Smith of Macon were taken up and passed as follows:

"Resolved, That His Excellency Gov. Z. B. Vance is justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of this General Assembly for the able, faithful and successful manner in which he has heretofore discharged and is now discharging the complicated and arduous duties of the Executive office, embarrassed as it has been by the difficulties growing out of the present unjust and fiendish war.

"Resolved, further, That Gov. Vance has the most hearty approval and cordial sympathy of this General Assembly for the firmness and fidelity with which he has uniformly adhered to our cause of independence and resistance to the powers brought against us for our subjugation."

There were but 2 votes against the resolutions, Messrs. Harris of Rutherford and Patrick of Greene.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Grissom, from the joint select committee, reported resolutions protesting against the constitutionality of the act suspending the Habeas Corpus and the necessity of such an act under any circumstances, present or prospective; and requesting our Congressmen to seek its repeal and a modification of the act organizing the Reserve forces. A minority report was presented in the Senate by Mr. Hall, which we have not seen. The resolution exempting State and other officers from conscription passed its 3d reading, after the rejection of various amendments seeking the exclusion from exemption of militia officers, justices, constables, &c. Several bills and resolutions of no special interest were introduced.

In Senate, on Monday, the House resolutions of thanks to Gens. Hoke, Ransom &c. (Plymouth) were passed. Also passed: House resolutions protesting against the Congressional legislation which interferes with the State blockade-running, alluded to in Gov's Message; and House bill exempting soldiers' aid &c. corporations from taxation. The joint committee reported in favor of appropriating $1,000,000 a resolution for relief of the same; and Mr. Hoke a bill to prevent distillation of grain and sugar cane.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. McCormick reported a bill appropriating $75,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Mr. Shepherd, the resolutions relating to the State blockade-running, which passed and went to the Senate and were passed there. Mr. McKay, a bill to amend the act to restore the Courts, which was passed. Mr. Shepherd, resolutions relative to a basis of peace—referred to a select committee (resolutions not reported.) Mr. Foy, a bill to repeal the Home Guard act. Mr. Lemmonds, to exempt soldiers from indictment—indefinitely postponed, yeas 90, nay 1. A message from the Governor recommended the appointment of an agent to facilitate the collection of bounty, &c. due deceased soldiers. And a bill was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent with a salary of $2500 per annum, and his necessary expenses. A bill prohibiting distillation of buckwheat and barley was also passed. So also, resolutions by Mr. Shepherd requesting that Mallett's Battalion be received into field service under its present organization. The resolutions from the Senate endorsing Gov. Vance were taken up and Mr. Cobb of Edgecombe offered an additional resolution, expressing like confidence in President Davis and a grateful appreciation of the heroism of the soldiers. On motion of Mr. Carter, a division of the question was ordered, and that clause of the amendment commendatory of the President was adopted—yeas 45, nays 42. The second clause of the amendment was unanimously adopted, and the question recurring on the resolutions as amended, they were adopted with only three dissenting votes, viz: Messrs. Carpenter of Rutherford, Henry of Bertie, and C. J. Rogers of Wake.

In Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Murrill offered a resolution asking the exemption from the tithing of pork owned by soldiers' families having less than 500 lbs. Passed. Majority and minority reports were made by the select committee on exemptions and conscription, the majority being for conscription of able bodied justices, militia and Home Guard officers. Made the order for to-day. House bills to restore the terms of Supreme Court and Harnett Superior Court and several private bills were passed.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Rogers introduced a resolution of inquiry as to supplies furnished State officers from the State stores. Adopted. "Mr. Amis moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted on yesterday, the resolutions concerning Gov. Vance. Mr. Carpenter moved that this motion be laid on the table. Not agreed to—Ayes 23, noes 80. The question recurring on the motion to reconsider, the motion prevailed. The vote was then reconsidered by which the resolution endorsing the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, and the question recurring on its adoption, a lengthy discussion ensued." Postponed till Thursday.

Congress.—RICHMOND, May 23.—The Senate today passed a bill amending the act imposing restrictions upon foreign commerce, giving the same privilege to the owners of cargoes belonging in part to any State as it would have been if the Confederate government had owned a share of the cargo. The House passed the bill increasing the pay of the soldiers seven dollars per month. J. T. Leach, of N. C., introduced resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate for peace on the basis of the independence and sovereignty of the States. Laid on the table.

RICHMOND, May 24.—To-day, in Senate, after some unimportant business, Mr. Graham of N. C. expressed his views on the Habeas Corpus question at some length. He was opposed to the further suspension of the writ. The House passed Senate bill exempting editors of Magazines, and several other bills unimportant in character.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 24th inst., by Rev'd D. D. McBryde, Col. THOMAS J. MORISEY, of Lumberton, to Miss MARY L., elder daughter of John C. Williams, Esq.

DIED,

At her residence in Harnett County, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ISABELLA McKAY, relict of the late Dr. John McKay, aged 84 years and 4 months.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the army of Northern Virginia.—Official dispatches from Gen. Lee.—RICHMOND, May 24.—The following official dispatch has been received:—

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 23, 10 P. M.—About noon today the enemy approached the bridge over the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge, and drove it to its place. About the same time the 5th corps (Warren's,) at Jericho Ford, on our left, was attacked by A. P. Hill and his advance checked.
R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, May 25.—The following was received this morning:—

TAYLORSVILLE, May 24, 9 30 P. M. To the Sec'y of War.—The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to-day, probably with a view of ascertaining our position. They were easily repulsed.

Gen. Mahone drove three regiments across the river, capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners—among them one Aid to Gen. Laidly.
R. E. LEE.

From the North.—New York dates to the 17th received at Petersburg on the 23d contain nothing of interest. Grant says that heavy rains have suspended his operations. Gold was quoted at 176½.

LATER.—The Petersburg Express of the 24th has a N. Y. Herald of the 19th. There is little news. Gold is quoted at 182½. Three newspapers have been suppressed by Lincoln for publications concerning the late battles, one of them for stating Grant's losses at 70,000. Banks was at Alexandria on the 4th, his men in good condition and 30 days' rations. The "melish" are called out in all the States for 100 days. Ohio militia are already in Washington. A number of the officers of Johnson's Division captured on the 12th arrived at Ft. Monroe on the 15th *en route* for Ft. Delaware. Among them from North Carolina: Cols. Davidson, Howell, Parsley, and Maj. Ennett.

TWO DAYS LATER.—PETERSBURG, May 24.—Northern dates to the 21st have been received.

Grant telegraphs that an effort was made Thursday evening by Ewell's corps to turn the yankees' right; it was promptly repulsed; 300 prisoners fell into the yankee hands, besides many killed and wounded. The yankee loss 600 killed, wounded and missing.

Stanton assures the Northern Press that over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been sent to Grant. No reports from the battle.

Red river is blockaded at many points by rebel shore batteries. Gen. Canby, who is about to assume command, promises to move them early.

Dispatches from Sherman, dated Thursday night at Kingston, state that during that day he had pushed a column beyond Kingston in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

The Herald states that among the passengers on board the prize rebel steamer Grey Hound, just arrived at Boston, was Edward A. Pollard of Richmond, Va., now probably in Fort Warren.

Gold is quoted at 181½.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press,)	$2 00
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York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
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Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press.)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one-third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places ...

NOVELS.

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
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Robert and Harold,	3 50
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Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
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Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	8 00
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Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 90

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
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Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
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Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.
BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.
April 28. 28*tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.
Sarah Stewart vs John Stewart and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying John, William and Colin Stewart, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.
Witness, Louis H Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.
28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS

The Raleigh Conservative of the 27th publishes the following correspondence between President Davis and Gov. Vance, which was sent to the Legislature with the Governor's late message:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEP'T, Raleigh, Dec 30, 1863

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course, that if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens —who sometimes forget the actual situation—that the Government is tender of their lives and happiness and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The *effort* to obtain peace is the principal matter

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion Very respectfully yours

Z. B VANCE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, January 8 h, 1864

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ult, containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me. I remarked to Mr. Dortch that you were probably not aware of the obstacles to the course you indicated, and without expressing an opinion on the merits of the proposed policy, I desired him in answering your letter to invite suggestions as to the method of opening negotiations, and as to the terms which you thought should be offered to the enemy. I felt persuaded you would appreciate the difficulties as soon as your attention was called to the necessity of considering the subject in detail. As you have made no suggestions touching the manner of overcoming the obstacles, I infer that you were not apprised by Mr Dortch of my remarks to him.

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by himself to President Lincoln The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to ensure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us) to send Commissioners or Agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listened to

No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart can desire this, and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing "sources of discontent," such a course would receive, as it would merit, the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the [illegible] to them from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battle fields of the revolution. If, then, these proposals cannot be made through envoys, because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace, otherwise than by the public announcements contained in almost every message I ever sent to Congress?

I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace, and the only terms which formed a *sine qua non*, were precisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only to be let alone." But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept, or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom, may be true But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South, except absolute, unconditional subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the North avow unequivocally that his purpose in his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he would *ever* treat with us on *any* terms. If we will break up our government, dissolve the Confederacy, disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, take an oath of allegiance, binding ourselves to obedience to him and of disloyalty to our own States he proposes to pardon us and not to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain In order to render his proposals so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one-tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine-tenths, thus seeking to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the several States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington Your own well known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of abject submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging

I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make head I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position, the promoters of the unfounded discontents now prevalent in your State, would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation, and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably become.

I have the honor to be very respect'y yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

HABEAS CORPUS—GOV. VANCE TO PRESIDENT DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEP'T, Raleigh, Feb 9 h, 1864

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: Since receiving your letter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond, which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear, with deep regret, that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will immediately be made in North Carolina. Of course, if Congress and your Excellency be resolved upon this, as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many I have already spoken If the bill referred to, about which I can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the Constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it—so great is their regard for law If it is adjudged, on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the powers with which it did invest you Be content to try at least for a while, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of the common law throughout the world, by huffing freemen into sheriffless dungeons for opinion sake. I do not speak this factiously, or by way of a flourish Nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer, and a christian statesman, you could feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am on the contrary convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performance of her obligations to her Confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours, the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast *them* off If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence. I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box. Hundreds of good and true men now acting with, and possessing the confidence of the party called Conservatists, are at work against the dangerous movements for a Convention; and whilst civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. I expect myself to take the field as soon as the proprieties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion Never, yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and reason on their side. I do not fear to trust the issue now to these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next summer. I do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons I endeavored soon after my accession to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, to make you aware of both the fact of disaffection in this State and the cause of it In addition to the many letters to you, I have twice visited Richmond, expressly to give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of our people have been *suspected* by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union; and I know you will pardon me for saying that the consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened, by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the antisecessionists from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? And was there sufficient effort made to disprove that it existed, if it really did not exist in Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in battle or withheld either their blood or their vast resources? To what exaction have they not submitted, what draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Con[illegible]ceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty meanness of small minds dressed in a little brief authority.

The files of my office are piled up with the unavailing complaints of outraged citizens, to whom redress is impossible Yet they have submitted, and so far performed with honor, their duty to their country, though the voice of their very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances, the insolence of office, under which our people lose heart and patience. Even if I did, I cannot forget that it is *my country* that I am serving, not the rulers of that country. I make no threat. I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart, to speak those words of soberness and truth, which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country.

Those words I now believe to be the advice herein given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary powers about to be given you by the Congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient, is extinct. Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, I cannot yet see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps I am unduly biassed in my judgment concerning a people whom I love, and to whom I owe so much. Though I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affection. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one in *forcing* the sympathies of an unwilling people. The Legislature of this State meets next May. Two-thirds are required by our Constitution to call a Convention This number cannot be obtained; a bare majority vote for submitting the proposition, will, in my opinion, be impossible. Under no circumstances can a Convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgment, and during next summer the approaching State elections will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear, if left to ourselves. If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought amenable to reason and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z B VANCE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Smith's resolution to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties was tabled, and another offered by Mr. Lassiter directing a suspension throughout the State in case the Confederate Gov't pay $7,000,000 into the Treasury by July 1st The *Habeas Corpus* committee reports came up, and Mr Hall spoke in favor of his minority report and of the suspension. Messrs Warren and Brown followed on the other side. The vote was then taken on substituting the minority report (declaring an expression of opinion inexpedient) and it was rejected, yeas 17, nays 23. Mr. Boyden spoke in favor of the majority report, Mr. Carroway against it, and Mr Copeland offered a substitute leaving the whole business to Congress.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to extend limits of Fayetteville; also, a bill to amend charter of Florence and Fay. R. R. Co; and another appropriating $400,000 to aid the road. The *Habeas Corpus* report was taken up, and Mr. Waddell offered a substitute declaring the suspension unwise and asking its repeal, which Mr Grissom opposed as evasive. Mr. Beall spoke against the report and the substitute, arguing that the suspension was necessary and beneficial. Messrs. Grissom and McKay followed on the other side and Mr. Beall rejoined The question on striking out so as to substitute Mr. Waddell's resolutions resulted: Yeas 37, nays 68. Mr. Peebles moved to strike out all after "resolved" and insert resolutions that while there was no necessity for the suspension so far as this State is concerned, the Legislature does not feel called upon to judge of the necessity of a law equally affecting all the States. Rejected. The Committee's resolutions were then adopted, 65 to 33, as follows:—

Resolved, That while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "An act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the Judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress, entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty, and imports an assertion of the power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress

The vote was:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bond, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Joyner, Laws, Leathers, Long, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Russ, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Smith of Guilford, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—65

NAYS—Messrs Beall, Brown, Bumpass, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Francis, Gaskins, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Love, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Rhodes, Richardson, Rives, Robinson, Shepherd, Smith of Washington, Stancill, Williams—33.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the *Habeas Corpus* discussion was continued. Mr Copeland advocating his substitute, Messrs Sharpe and Brown the committee's resolutions, and Mr Outlaw against them. The resolutions (see them in House proceedings above) were adopted, as follows:—

YEAS—Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley, Wright.—26.

NAYS—Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins, Young—19.

At the afternoon session the resolution for exemption of State officers was passed, various amendments to give up to conscription militia officers, &c., having been rejected.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr Shepherd, from the committee of Finance, reported a resolution concerning Confederate Treasury Notes in the State Treasury, and a bill to appropriate money for the military establishment of the State—(appropriates $1,605,900) Mr. McCormick, from the joint select committee on impressments, reported a bill to secure the citizens of North Carolina from illegal impressments and other seizures of property. The resolutions concerning Gov. Vance were taken up, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, expressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions as sent from the Senate were adopted Mr Shepherd's resolutions in reference to a basis of Peace were taken up. They were:—

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America, whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of Government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit (which is subjugation [illegible] the Union,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

Resolved, That we urge upon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions; yet having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate Government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAden offered the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, as a war of self-defence, on the part of the Confederate States, yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government, through its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms, and on other occasions, when none can impute its actions to alarm, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy an official offer for peace, on the basis of independence and nationality, with the proposition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves, by conventions to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces on both sides from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe this course, on the part of our government, would be hailed by our people and soldiery as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their suffering unnecessarily prolonged

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first upon the motion to strike out Mr. Shepherd's resolutions:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bearnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Laws, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Bell, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Headen, Henry of Henderson, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell—42.

Mr McAden's substitute was then adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd—11.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Boyden presented a bill for securing the right of the *habeas corpus* writ. The bill suspending State taxes was rejected. That appropriating $75,000 to Deaf and Dumb Asylum was passed; also, that appropriating $1,000,000 for families of indigent soldiers. The House resolutions relating to basis of peace were adopted. House bill requiring millers to grind for 1-10 was passed.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Person introduced a resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of the President and thanks to our soldiers, which was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Shepherd reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint two or more financial agents to manage the blockade running business. Bills authorizing extra sessions of the Supreme Court, and to prevent liquor distillation, were passed.

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

May 25. HECTOR McNEILL. [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, 2'd inst.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 18—The calm which has prevailed along the lines since the great battle of the 12 h was broken at an early hour this morning At dawn of day, before any of us but the brave men who keep watch in the trenches had left our blankets, the enemy opened a furious artillery fire upon Maj. Gen. Gordon, of Ewell's corps. Of course Gen Long, formerly of Gen Lee's Staff, and now commanding the artillery of Ewell's corps, was not slow in returning this early morning salutation of the Federal army. For nearly two hours the cannonade equalled that at Gettysburg The enemy seemed to have massed his heaviest and best guns on that part of the lines which he had assaulted successfully on the 12th, and all supposed that another death struggle for the mastery was about to occur

The attack was begun as soon as it was light enough for the enemy to see how to train his splendid guns upon our position. The fire was very heavy, and was kept up without intermission from near four o'clock until six, when the infantry were brought forward to carry the works. The assault by the latter, however, was very feeble, the enemy at no time coming nearer than 75 yards from our entrenchments At many places they kept at the respectful distance of 2 and 300 yards The artillery fire was renewed at seven o'clock for half an hour or more, and again at nine, and fresh and earnest efforts were made to bring the infantry up to their work as on the 12th, but all to no purpose. They would advance, but would not fight as heretofore, being easily repulsed, in many instances by our sharpshooters and skirmishers alone. No attack was made upon other parts of the lines A few prisoners were taken, who report that the assaulting column consisted of 8 000 men from the Second and Sixth corps who, in response to a call from Gen Grant, had volunteered their services in the attack The prisoners report, also, the arrival of a division yesterday under Gen. Augur, composed of the sweepings of the hospitals, jails, and provost-guard houses These are believed to be the last reinforcements that can be sent to Grant, unless a portion of the forces operating in North Georgia and against Richmond from below are recalled

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, 24th inst.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C H, May 20

About three o'clock on yesterday afternoon, Gen Ewell moved forward with a sufficient force in order to feel the enemy's position on their extreme right, our left Gen. E struck their columns near the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania C. H., 8 miles from the former and 4 miles from the latter place, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. From this time until 9 o'clock at night, the battle raged and roared most furiously The enemy having repulsed our attack attempted in turn to press us, when they were hurled back most successfully. At one time our line of skirmishers reached the enemy's wagon train, which was passing along the high road, but were forced to give back without doing them any harm save shooting and capturing a few mules. About 9 o'clock the fighting ceased, and our boys fell back to their entrenched position During the engagement we lost some 250 men killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Ewell's horse was shot from under him, giving him a hard fall, but he is all right again, and is to-day in the saddle. [Col. Boyd of N. C was killed] It is conjectured that the enemy must have lost fully 560 in killed and wounded. At least their prisoners, of whom we captured 80 or 90, so estimate

Our losses in the fights since the campaign began will, I am told, foot up [illegible] 12 000 killed and wounded, of which 3000 will be able to return to duty in 30 days

Near Hanover Junction, May 22—About dusk on Saturday evening a line of battle, consisting of Scales's and Lane's N. C. and Davis's Miss. brigades, moved forward from the entrenchments in front of Spottsylvania C. H, and, aided by a brisk artillery fire from our own guns, assaulted and carried the enemy's breast works, then held by a single line of skirmishers from the Sixth army corps, capturing a few prisoners, but losing rather heavily in killed and wounded, inasmuch as the enemy were posted behind strong entrenchments and our line of advance lay through a tangled undergrowth.

This reconnoissance, for such it was, revealed the fact that the enemy's whole army was certainly in motion. Gen Lee had supposed as much earlier in the day, and during the morning Ewell's corps left the front, moving in the direction of Chesterfield Station So soon as this reconnoissance was made, everything started rearwards—a general skedaddling among ambulances and wagons. Just after dark the whole army "was in motion." All that night the teams were moving rearwards The troops, however, had a short respite of rest, but were again on the march before daybreak. All day to day the troops have been pushing rap[illegible] and spirit that speak their own commendation.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, 25th inst.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 23.—Yesterday the army took position behind the North Anna river, some 25 miles due North from Richmond By reference to the map the reader will see that Grant, having moved to the right of Spottsylvania C. H. across the Ny, the northern branch of the Mattapony, might safely throw his army down the east bank of the latter stream on our right flank, advancing all the time upon the arc of a circle in the direction of Richmond Gen. Lee was informed of this movement, and succeeded in checking it momentarily on the evening of the 19th, when Ewell marched out of the trenches and struck the enemy in flank and rear. The Federal army having been transferred to the east side of the headwaters of the Mattapony, which it was impossible to prevent, and having commenced to move down and probably across to the south side of that river, no alternative was left Gen'l Lee but to make a new disposition of his forces The intervention of the river and the dense woods between the Mat, the Ta, the Po and the Ny (from which is derived the name of the common stream which they form, the Mat-ta-po-ny,) afforded Grant a good screen, and enabled him to conduct the movement with comparative secrecy.

South of the Rappahannock, Gen Lee's proper position, as any one of common intelligence can perceive, is behind the North Anna or the Pamunkey It is stronger than the position at Spottsylvania C H, from which all of Grant's army was unable to dislodge him; it gives him a shorter line by one half to defend, and two railroads over which to bring his supplies. In proportion, too, as the length of his own line of communication is diminished, that of his antagonist is increased, unless the latter change his base from the Rappahannock to York river.

P. W. A.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

3d N. C Troops—Lee's Army, May 5th to 15th.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col S D Thruston, Adj't C James, Sgt Major R C Moffee. Captured: Lt Col W M Parsley Maj W T Ennett.

A—Killed: J L Cole Wounded: Lt Henry Bryant, Corp R H Sugg, Jno Allen, J W Gray, Haywood Heath, Benj Jones, Geo Shirley, J H Best and J R Best. Captured: Lts Jos Darden and C C Lane, Sgts M F Randolph, W M Bryant and Olin Moore, Corps H R Pridgen and W H Ham, J H Aldridge, T J Applewhite Wiley Brewer, J C Blackburn, J N Blackburn, B F Dixon, J P Heath, Robt Hall, P Laurence, J L Meares, Nathan Marlor, Jas Price, Jno Ruff, B A Ruff, J T Randolph, W L Randolph, W Skinner, W Shirley, J H C Taylor, J W Taylor, T E Taylor, J Wainwright.

B—Wounded: Capt John B Brown, Lt G W Ward, Corp A Lanier, W Deal, C B Hunter, B W Lanier, H R Washburn, J Parker, L Register, W T Rivenbark, N Whitfield. Captured: Sgts A J Johnson, A B Frederick, T J Whitfield, Corp H G Lanier, J O Ball, J T Bishop, F W Brinson. W D Chambers, W Davis, W Hall, J W Hanchey, H W Hunter, Eli Lanier, Lewis Lanier, H G Mashburn, C B McGowan, N L McLaughlin, W Page, W H Picket, M Sumner, B Thigpen, P B Worley

C—Wounded: Sgts H B Butler, Corps P Bain, David Williford, W G Davis, Allen Arnett, Jr, D H West. Captured: Capt H W Horne, Lieut C P Mallett, Sgts J T Mullins, Danl Robertson, N H Arnett, J C Bryant, G T Calcutt, A M Fields, T W Gutton, W B Horne, R Johnson, A L Ledbetter, O McPhatter, N McCall, E R Newell, A J Ray, C P Riley, W J Smith, W Vunsanon, J M L Wallace, Sion Williford, H J Williford, J A Fisher.

D—Killed: Sgt Jesse R Jernigan, Corp R W Best. Wounded: Corp D W Wood, Jas Needham, J E Neel, W Wallace, W T Stine, J F Branch, J Smith, W Huggins. Captured: Jno Cowan, Sgt Jno Castine, Ivey Allen, Jacob Beasley, Robt Chase, E Castine, J P Davis, Geo English, Chas English, E Frederick, F Frederick, Jas Gancy, J H Harrell, Matthew Hart, W Jolley, T N Manning. Noah McCumber, Orein McCumber, Luke McLawhorn, Alfred McLawhorn, J T Rochelle, W E Teel.

E—Wounded: Sgt D H Millis, J J Canady, L Hardison, A Richardson Captured: Lts J W S ckeley, J E King, A J Gurganus, Sgts B H King, L W Tippitt, T Hoobs, H Williams, Corps J Harrison, J C Bryant, W E Barbor, G W Brinson, J J Creel, J Coal, J Hensley, O Horne, W Hobbs, Joe Hobbs, Uzza Jenkins, Thos King, J B King, J H McLemore, N McLeod, D C Phillips, B F Williams, J R Williams, R Weston, R Yopp, J M Piner.

F—Killed: Henry Craige, A Harrell. Wounded: Sgts C H Farrow, J H Hewitt, J T Harrill, N H Parrish. Captured: Capt J L Cantwell, Lts I J Picket, O McClammy, G M Crapon, Sgts W A Montgomery, J D Sellars, J E Smith, Corps Thos Prevatt, J P Prevatt, J A White, Geo W Brandly, M Brenor, E Brafford, A W Moore, N Carter, A Oearles, C Davis, A G Dunnigan, Jas Hicks, A Hage, H Owens, J R Phillips, S Pearson, J W Sampson, [illegible]

G—Killed: Lovet Brown Wounded: Capt E H Armstrong, Sgt O C Hill, Corp R R Spight, with Regiment. W L Wilkins, M Carr, W Reece, B Reece Captured: Lt L J Henderson, Sgts O C Hill, J P Ketcham, J Q Adams, Abner Capps, L J Cottle, A Eubanks, H Ezzell, B F Higgins, T F Hewitt, W C Jones, J B Jones, W E Kellum, A McCullen, R Merdons, R Odom, L Phillips, L Picker, W M Sutton, A Simpson, Wm Thompson, Geo W Wilder, Jno Wiggins, B B Robertson, A Rich, P Reggan, R Sandlin

H—Killed: Corps Wm Sikes, W D Watson Wounded: W F Young Captured: Lts Z H Lowdermilk, R H Lyon; Sgts D A Sikes, D J Hargrove, J W Stinder, H B Everett, Corps T B Jones, R Kemp, R Aldridge, J M Brady, T Rush, W Buie, B Craven, E G Coble, D Edwards, D J McMillan, J McLeod, A C Pope, A Springs, W T Young

I—Wounded: Lt C H Craige, Sgt W S Flynn, Corps J Neal, T H Pelvin, B B Daniels, J Holleman, N B Jones, Asa W Waters, (with Reg't,) S Winfield Captured: Capt H Stone, Lt T B Barron, Sgt J W Day, W S Barnett, Corp B F Russell, J T Bishop, H Branton, W T Brinkley, Saml Daniels, J B Davis, W B Ferrell, C H Gooch, W V Hodgin, A King, Saml Potter, A J Padgett, H N Richardson, B S Tingle, P F Thomason, J Yerby

K—Wounded: Capt K B Pouns, Lts A J Castine, Geo M Omsby, Corps K Bowen, B Rivenbark, J A Ennis, L T Evans, J W Malpass, F M Meeks, R H Piner, E J Rochelle, S Waller Captured: Sgts R L Player, J W Rouse, Corp W W Cowan, J B Blake, M C Bowden, Robt Chadwick, T J Cowan, J M Deal, G W Foy, J R Garriss, J L Johnston, T J Lane, T H Lanier, T W Mills, T Moore, A A Taylor, Jno D Walton, F E Walton

Total, killed 8, wounded 74, captured 237; escaped [illegible]
Grand total 348, carried into action May 5th, 1864

S. D THRUSTON, Col. 3d N C. Inf'y.

Fourteenth N C T—Lee's Army

A—Wounded: E Hardiston Missing: Sgt Z T Shearin.
B—Wounded: R M McCutchen, T D Andrews
C—Wounded: Corpl A B Morton, J H Alford, S H Gaddy A A Waddill Missing: A D Lilly.
D—Wounded:—H S Moss
E—Killed: J M Woods Wounded: W A Sturdivant, G Carter, J Ross W Cooly
F—Wounded: Sgt J M Whitmore, Jesse Stepp
I—Killed: D C Clodfelter. Wounded: C A Hedrick J E Workman, H S Moss
H—Killed: H Pusser Wounded: Capt E Londer, I Dry, W E Davis, J J H Clodfelter, G Melton, G Barringer.

Fourth N C T—Lee's Army

A—Killed: N S Brawley Wounded: J W Hobbs, W N Gilland, Thos Christie, J W Coan, J B Stinson
C—Wounded: Corpl F A Shuford, M S Arthur Missing: Sgt W M Adams.
D—Wounded: N Lee, E Croom, Sgt Hudgins. Missing: W Johnson.
F—Killed: Corpl J B Farmer. Wounded: E Flora.
G—Killed: J P Shives. Wounded: A Anthon, H A Wise
H—Wounded: L Lambert
I—Missing: Private Foster.
K—Killed: Sgt O Holshouser.

Second N C T—Lee's Army.

B—Wounded: Wm Rowe Missing: Martin Thornell.
C—Wounded: W H Hopkins and F M Morgan, seriously. Missing: C B Jones
D—Wounded: S Keith Missing: S Pettiway.
E—Missing: Lt J M Hobson Killed: A Simmons Wounded: J F Thompson J Ward; G C Steele mortally—since died
F—Wounded: Corpl Fulshire, W W Coward.
G—Wounded: A Huggins, H H Yound, W A Lane.
I—Wounded: Corpl Pitts; J F Rawles, mortally, dead. Missing: Corpl Wade.
K—Wounded: N F Budd. Missing: J D Oliver.

First N C T—Lee's Army

Field—Wounded: Col H A Brown, dangerous, lungs; Maj L C Latham, abdomen. Missing: Lt Col J N Howell
A—Wounded: Lt J A Morgan. Missing: Capt T L Johnson
B—Killed: Lt L J Curtis.
C—Wounded: Capt W H Thompson, Lt Charles. Missing: Lt McMillan
D—Wounded: Capt Williamson. Killed: Lt Howard.
G—Missing: Capt N J Whitehurst, Lts J A Latham, J M Harget.
H—Wounded: Capt A Mizell. Missing: Lts J M Guither, J B Coffield
I—Missing: Capt Fowler, D Heartsfield, Lt Carver, Wounded: Lt Patterson
K—Missing: Capt W H Day. Wounded: Dr C E Branch, since dead.

Thirtieth N C T—Lee's Army.

A—Wounded: Color Sgt Wm Pennington, J M Kelly. Missing: Corpl W E Bass, R McKinsey, L W Johnson.
B—Wounded: Peter Buff, D H Neal, M S Pegram. Missing: Sgt J D Shearin, Isaac Riggan.
C—Wounded: Reuben Smith Missing: R Hickman.
D—Wounded: W H Moore, Walter Edwards. Missing: R H B Thomas.
E—Killed: Sgt J W Wells Wounded: B W Bostick, J W Cavenaugh, Adin Evans Missing: J W Bray.
F—Killed: Sgt W T Whitehurst. Wounded: Capt W M B Moore, Corpl R E Pitman, T R Eagles, Jas Johnson, Reid Phillips, L Walstein. Missing: Jas Hathway, W S Crisp, W Corbett.
G—Killed: Corpl W P Sissmore.
H—Killed: Sgt H Morrison. Wounded: — McLoyd, Jackson Taylor, G W Cole Missing: W O Cox, M J Thomas
I—Missing: Wm Griffin
K—Killed: Sandy Johnson Wounded: S L Dickson, J G Halt, — Masengale, D W Miller. Missing: Wm Sample, Geo Dunn, Wm Bailey.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by the Clerk, creating quite a sensation on the floor, among the privileged seats and the galleries:

"Whereas, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the Revolution, and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable.

"Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the delegates from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal Government, preliminary to negotiation upon State sovereignty and independence; and the said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal Government upon the subject.

"Resolved, that should the peace making power of the Federal Government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing commissioners, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate; and that he be also requested to notify the Executive of the several States of the fact, and ask their co-operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislatures or by Convention, to co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the President, and to negotiate with the commissioners appointed by the Federal Government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers, and dear at all times to freemen, we desire to be let alone. We ask no man's property; we fight not for conquest, but for our rights, the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

"Resolved, That such terms of peace as agreed to by the commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection."

Mr. Foote moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee on Foreign affairs, but a motion to table was carried, 62 to 22. Among the 22 were Messrs. Fuller, Gilmer, J M. Leach J. T. Leach Ramsay, Smith and Turner of N. C. Mr Gaither voted to table. Messrs Bridgers and Logan did not vote. Most of the 22 explained that they voted against tabling because they thought a reference right and courteous though they dissented from the resolutions Mr Gilmer thought their introduction inopportune, and declared that North Carolina wanted peace only with independence. Mr Fuller, like his constituents, was "wholly opposed to any idea of reconstruction or of affiliation with the North on any other terms than recognition and independence." Mr. Leach said his resolutions did not contemplate [illegible]. But the House [illegible]

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Lee's Army—TAYLORSVILLE, May 25—There was no engagement to-day and very little skirmishing. Grant has strong fortifications in our front and is supposed to be moving his main body around still more to our right. There have been heavy fires to day extending back several miles on the line of the Central Railroad, and it is conjectured that the enemy are burning the track and depots It is also reported that the enemy is destroying the track between Milford and Chesterfield, on the Fredericksburg Railroad. This seems to indicate that Grant intends changing his base towards the Peninsula.

From Northern Georgia.—ATLANTA, May 25.—Westward and eastward to Columbus, the homeless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into this city to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the enemy. The Yankees are reported to be moving down to Dallas in forces this morning. Some skirmishing took place on our extreme left. Several days may elapse before a general engagement takes place.

ATLANTA, May 26.—Wheeler attacked Cassville Tuesday and defeated Wolford's Cavalry brigade, burning 160 and bringing off 80 wagons, and 150 prisoners. The yankees are running cars to Cass Station. Scouts report that three yankee corps have crossed Etowah river on the road to Dallas, and still crossing. McPherson occupied Dallas Tuesday evening. Slight skirmishing that afternoon and Wednesday morning with Polk's corps. The yankees levy heavy contributions as they march, and burn all mills, factories and good residences. Where owners have left, they destroy everything.

Yankee Raid.—KINSTON, May 27.—A raiding party of Col. Ripley's yankee cavalry moved on Thursday, towards the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Shepherdsville, and were met at Smith's Mills, Onslow county, by the 2d State Troops Battalion Artillery, and some cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Beard of Folk's regiment. They were driven back in confusion. All quiet now.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

Reliable News from the Trans Mississippi—A friend was present in Augusta, Friday afternoon, at the Planters' Hotel, where a party of gentlemen had the pleasure of hearing a very interesting narrative of events which have recently transpired on the west bank of the Mississippi, from three prominent citizens of that part of the Confederacy, one of whom was a general officer who left the field of operations on the 6th inst.

The narrator said that Steele's army numbered about 15,000 men, with a fine equipment of material of war, all of which was captured by Price. His entire force (except 2400 mounted troops) had been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Banks's army numbered about 32,000, only 5,000 of whom had made their escape, the residue having been disposed of in the same manner as the command of Steele. The forces of Kirby Smith had only 16 6 pound rifle guns with which to fight Banks's forces, but he now has 71 pieces of artillery, eight of which are 32 pounder Parrots, forty-seven 12 pounder Napoleons, and sixteen 6 pounders. Among the stores were 16 wagons loaded with medicines, 82 ambulances, (the first that our army had ever seen) all of the enemy's ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, and 20,000 small arms, amounting to a complete outfit, which they had never had before. They now feel able to say to their brethren on this side of the Mississippi, that they would give a good account of the remnant of the enemy left in their department, or in other words that they intended to clean them out, and establish Confederate independence west of the Mississippi.

Savannah Republican, 24th.

The fight on the North Anna.—Of the fight at the telegraph Bridge, mentioned by Gen. Lee's dispatch in our last, the Richmond Dispatch of the 26th says: We are informed that the bridge was defended by the 37th and 22d North Carolina regiments, and that the fight was of the most desperate character. Our men stood their ground manfully, and only retired after nearly all were killed or wounded. About a hundred of those wounded in this fight were brought to the city yesterday.

Reported Capture of a Blockade Runner.—The steamer Greyhound has been captured by the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She had 800 bales of Government cotton on board, and among her passengers was Mr Edward A. Pollard, of this city, who was on his way to Europe to superintend the publication of his History of the War.

Richmond Dispatch.

Change in the Military Department of Richmond.—We understand that Brig. Gen. John H. Winder was yesterday relieved of his command in this Department, and ordered to report to Gen. Beauregard, with headquarters at Goldsborough, N. C. It is understood that Gen. Winder will be assigned to the field.—*Ex'r.*

Losses in Lee's Army.—Gen. Lee has received the reports of all his Generals up to the 18th. His entire loss—killed, wounded, and missing, can be covered by a figure not exceeding 14,000. Grant has lost five to his one, and the inequality originally existing has almost been overcome.

Richmond Dispatch, 24th.

Well Deserved Promotion.—At the instance of the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, Major General Richard Taylor has had conferred on him the rank and title of Lieutenant General.—*Richmond Whig.*

Death of Gen. Jenkins.—We are truly sorry to announce the death of Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, who was severely wounded in the late fight near Dublin Depot. His wound was such as to require the removal of an arm at the shoulder-joint—an operation from which he did not recover.

The Wounded.—According to official estimates, the number of wounded now in this city is between six and seven thousand.—*Rich. Whig, 26th.*

Col. Avery.—We rejoice to hear that the rumor of the death of Col. C. M. Avery is not true. We sincerely trust that this faithful and gallant officer may be spared, if not to serve longer in the field, to his family and friends; for the State doth not contain a better, nobler son than he.

Raleigh Confederate.

Wilmington Money Market.—7 30 notes are current at $80. Specie has declined, and the brokers are now buying at the following rates: Gold $16 for one; Silver $15 for one. Bank Notes—Virginia and South Carolina $2 for one; and North Carolina $2 50 to $3 for one. N. C. Treasury Notes $1.25 for one.—*Wil. Journal 25th.*

$50 REWARD.

LOST in Fayetteville on [illegible] of 27th of April, or on the Fayetteville a[illegible]bemarle Plank Road, a PACKAGE OF MONEY, c[illegible]sting of 10's, 20's and 1 50 dollar bill, Confedera[illegible] money. I will pay the above reward to any pers[illegible] may have found it if they will leave it at the [illegible] or deliver it to me. [illegible] CARBROUGH.

Fayetteville, M[illegible] 35-2tpd

Sheetings, [illegible] Tobacco.

6000 [illegible]
1000 Bundles [illegible] Yarn,
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

For sale by [illegible] MOORE.
May 26.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1864.

THE SITUATION does not appear to have undergone any material change since our last. The attempt of Grant to get around Lee has brought the armies nearer to Richmond, where Lee confronts the enemy, as usual. The great battle will soon take place—indeed it is rumored that it was begun on Saturday.

Johnston has ceased to retreat, and now fights.

There is the usual batch of contradictory stories from the Trans-Mississippi.

The people are anxious, but confident.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—An impression has prevailed to a considerable extent, both in and out of North Carolina, that the suspension of the habeas corpus by the last Congress was in accordance with a statement by President Davis of some circumstances existing in North Carolina to require it. In a speech in Congress last week, Mr. Gaither of this State effectually disposed of this notion. He said that the President did, (in his Message in secret session,) refer specially to certain evidences of disloyalty and treasonable designs, and to dangers from spies, incendiaries and emissaries, but he made no special reference to any particular State. No distinction was drawn against North Carolina. Her delegation, divided in opinion as to the propriety of the passage of the suspension law, jealous of her honor and sensitive to any apparent insult to her citizens, had never complained then or since, of the manner in which the President had referred to the State, or of any disrespect to her citizens, in language or thought. Mr. Gaither regretted that the Message had not been published; there was nothing in it but what was undoubtedly true, and nothing that the President or his friends desired to conceal from our own people, but it does contain facts and circumstances which it would be improper to reveal to the enemy.

We are glad to see this statement by Mr. Gaither.

THE VERY ERROR OF THE MOON, among the notions, the offspring of sheer demagoguism, which the so-called peace men of North Carolina advance with apparent earnestness, is that of submitting any treaty of peace that may be made with the United States to a vote of the people. Mr. J. T. Leach has introduced this feature into his resolutions which Congress laid upon the table, and he has gone further and stipulated that the States shall appoint commissioners to treat, along with those of the Confederate States.

Such propositions are not only subversive of the Confederate government and in direct conflict with the Constitution, but subversive of all governments. The people themselves have wisely conferred upon the Confederate government some of their sovereign rights, such as they could neither conveniently nor with proper understanding exercise in person. Among these is the right, the exclusive right, to declare war and make treaties. Every man of a thimble-full of brains must know that these are things which the people *cannot* do with convenience or safety. Mr. Leach and Mr. Holden have no lack of brains: *they* know this. But it seems to flatter very ignorant people to tell them that they must have a vote upon the treaty of peace. The idea is not only absurd in itself, but it is an insult to the people whom it is meant to flatter, for did not those people themselves vest this power in the Confederate government? These demagogues pretend that the people did not know what they were about, and ought now to take back a right which they had solemnly conferred upon their agents, the Confederate government. Away with such tomfoolery.

GOV. GRAHAM ON THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The Richmond papers have not reported the speech delivered by Gov. Graham in the Confederate Senate on Tuesday last on the habeas corpus question. The Whig compliments it editorially as follows:

"Mr. Graham, of N. C., presented his views at length on the habeas corpus question, taking the ground that the act suspending the privilege of this writ was not only in contravention of the Constitution, but also encouraged the enemy to believe that such a stringent measure was necessary to suppress disaffection in our midst, when it was well known to us that no such disaffection existed. Mr. Graham concluded his remarks with a vindication of North Carolina from imputations of disloyalty to the Southern cause. The whole speech was delivered in excellent temper, and was not only characterized by elegance of rhetoric, but by force of argument, which secured for the speaker the constant attention of the Senators present."

In a brief sketch of the conclusion of the speech given by the Examiner, he argued that the proper course was for military commanders to arrest and imprison disloyal men and traitors, as they had a right to do, "and he (Mr. Graham) would go as far as any one in passing a bill of indemnity to protect Generals who, by mistake or upon false information, had arrested innocent persons."

"Mr. Graham spoke of North Carolina. If any one supposed that anything in the condition of that State had at any time called for the passage of this law, that opinion was, in his belief, erroneous. When Lincoln, by his proclamation, had declared war, she said there was no neutrality for her. She threw herself, heart and soul, into the contest, and in the manner in which she had borne herself, in her contribution to the cause in men and means, in the valor of her sons on every battle field, she well might challenge comparison with any State of the Confederacy. He had learned from the Adjutant General of North Carolina, that that State had contributed to the war 97,88[illegible] men, besides two regiments, the muster rolls of which had not been received. Of this number there were now 50,000 in the field. When Gen. Lee began the fight in the Wilderness with that army which was the admiration of the world, one-half of them were North Carolinians. He knew not what was the number now, reduced by the dead who were under the sod, and the wounded in the hospitals.

"He did not think another law to suspend the writ either necessary or expedient. He was not even prepared to say that he was content that the present law should remain in force until it expired by limitation. He thought the burden imposed by it on the necks of the people should be withdrawn; yet, if a bill, properly guarded, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, should be brought forward, he did not know that he should withhold his vote.

The vo[illegible] was then taken on the resolution, [to inquire [illegible] expediency of continuing the suspension] [illegible] was agreed to."

There are several matters in the Legislature and Congressional proceedings, &c. &c., that invite Editorial remark. But our columns are too full of news. With all our efforts at condensation, we cannot make room for the half we would like to publish.

COMMUNICATIONS.—When the battles began in Virginia we had an appalling number of these on hand, and the lot is now much larger. The writers must be patient. We will do the best we can with them. Proceedings of meetings, long obituaries, and political speculations must give way for the stirring events of the day.

RELIEF OF WASHINGTON.

Acknowledged in our last	$1,053.85
Received from Thos. H. Tillinghast,	20.00
Jas. Kyle, 5 pieces (160 yds.) 4-4 sheetings.	

Contributions are solicited at this office.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

CAMP 66TH REG'T N. C. T., HOWLET'S FARM, 8 miles of Petersburg, Va., May 22, 1864.

It is the Sabbath, and with us a day of rest without "its chimes or vesper bells." After six days of continuous and heavy skirmishing with the enemy and fatigue duty at night, our men are broken down, and tho' always in line of battle are enjoying that heavy honey dew of slumber which none but the hard worked soldier knows how to enjoy. I give below such field notes of the battle of May 20th as passed before me, and which, I believe, is called the fight at Howlet's Farm.

At day-light we left our lines near the Richmond and Petersburg Turnpike, and went into line of battle on a range of hills 1000 or 1200 yards of the entrenched position of the enemy which we had determined to storm. Gen. D. H. Hill was in command of Martin's and Wise's brigades on the right, resting on the Appomattox, and Gen. Hoke on the left, extending to or near the James. The engagement was to be preceded by an artillery fire of half an hour, and at a shout from Hoke's division on the left we were to move at quick, then double quick and the run, as the distance and dress of the lines required. Our blankets had been left, our horses sent to the rear, and everything in readiness for prompt and energetic response to the expected signal. Soon it came, and as each brigade and regiment took it up, long before its echoes had died away among the distant hills, our brave boys, over fences, thro' branches, thro' briers, (many of them barefooted,) were charging under heavy fire the breastworks of the enemy, with an enthusiasm which I cannot describe, but which it was my happiness to behold and will long remember. As the whole corps descended from the hills and appeared in the fields below, I thought it the grandest sight I ever beheld. We were preceded by a line of skirmishers at a distance of 150 yds., and the enemy poured upon us a short but galling fire, but happily they were demoralized too badly to take deliberate aim; this accounts for the few casualties in the reg't—42 being, I think, the loss.

The enemy had scouts in gray uniform, and when the men opened upon them our officers restrained them, till, true to yankee duplicity and deception, they turned and fired upon us. You may rest assured it was no use to say a word after that. Some of the boldest of them fired upon the 17th reg't till they got in 10 paces and then threw up their hands for quarter; the answer was, the bayonets and Confederate bullets.

The men charged over the breastworks, which were precipitately abandoned, and would have pursued them still further but were recalled. The trenching tools distributed among the prisoners and detailed men were put in instant requisition for the purpose of strengthening the works against the heavy artillery fire of the enemy on a neighboring hill—a terrible fire opened on us while so engaged, and pending this, Blount's Georgia battery dashed up as gaily as to a tournament under a fire which soon put him hors du combat by killing all his horses and several of his men. Capt. Blount told me he had been in 13 pitched battles, Gettysburg included, and while it lasted it was as trying a time as ever he saw. His men behaved with as much coolness as if it was an innocent display of pyrotechny and death was not busy around. Capt. Marshall's battery was soon in position and had scarcely gotten so before the New England Puritans concluded to drive us from our position. They came up with a yell over the crest of the hill, but it was such a yell as came from the chattering teeth of a badly scared foe. The old flag we saw coming over the crests of the hill, but no sooner had its outlines been fully seen, than down it went most disgracefully before our eyes, and the whole charging force retired before a fire as well directed and cool as any of us could desire. In an open field there is a large blasted chestnut tree about the centre of the lines of the 66th reg't, and here were posted 12 pieces of artillery from first to last—and hence this reg't and the 42d reg't N. C. T. received the heaviest fire from the enemy. Not a tree or limb but shows the mark of shrapnel, grape and round shots in all the woods immediately in rear of this chestnut tree. These batteries were supported by the 66th and 42d reg'ts. Col. Brown of the 42d and Lt. Col. Lamb of the 17th were wounded, the latter painfully but not dangerously in the shoulder.

The casualties in the brigade were only 200, which Gen. Hill said was almost miraculously small, all things considered. Both field and line officers behaved well, so much so as to excite favorable remark from brigade commanders. The men with only 8 exceptions were really enthusiastic in the work. The 8 laggards, some of them of family and position at home, were punished at once and reduced to ranks when holding non-commissioned offices. While it is almost invidious to specify, I can mention the names of only a few whose conduct fell more particularly under my eye. Col. Moore of the 66th is cool and competent, and I believe there is a reciprocal confidence between the men and officers.

Two years ago this would have made some noise as a clever engagement with clever results; now it is "Saul has slain his thousands but David his tens of thousands." The practical results are however, that we have with a very small loss thrown forward our right one mile and shortened our line of battle 2 miles. We have a commanding position, and rest assured the "Beast" will never see Richmond while we have an arm to strike, except he figures in a menagerie which Beauregard will fit up as soon as hand-bills are out.

Gen. Gilmore is with Butler. We hear and see them working like beavers, but they are confronted every where by our lines of bold, determined men. A deserter came in yesterday and said the negro troops would charge us next. All I have to say is, let cuffee come, I am partial to his color, and the boys will certainly make the wool fly.

We are in Hoke's division; Gen. Hill temporarily commanding it, but he refuses to take a permanent command, until he gets a Court of Inquiry upon his case. Oh he is a hero; I love to look at a man so christian, so patriotic, so brave—the men believe in him. He is always busy and brings to the discharge of every duty an experience rich in the toils and honors of war. He is on Beauregard's staff. Gen. Martin charged with his brigade and bore himself to the satisfaction of his troops, who cheered him as we gained the works. The General said "never mind your cheers, boys; work now, work now," and they did work.

Upon the bodies of the enemy are found anything but the chaste literature of the South. What a god-send it will be to be delivered from these whited sepulchres, of outward form so fair.

But I must close. I am encouraged by what I see, what I know, and what I gather from a re-perusal of our Revolutionary history. The crisis is upon us—I hope is past. We have brave men in the field and a people at home whose destinies hang upon the issues of this struggle. We are all terribly, *desperately in earnest* We believe, *I believe*, before another twelvemonth we will once more return to our homes with hearts full of gratitude to God for his goodness, and instead of eating our bread with scarceness, the earth will yield her fruits and our presses burst out with new wine. Hastily, &c.

SANS SOUCI.

The following non-commissioned officers behaved with conspicuous gallantry and attracted the favorable notice of both General and Regimental officers:

Sergeants Nunn, Co. H; Wiggs, Co. B; Becton, Co. F; Herring and Phillips, Co. C; Layton, Co. G; Barnes and Cameron, Co. K; Taylor, Co E, now Lt. Co. E; Adelphos Munroe, now Serg't-Major of the Reg't.

LIEUT R. W. STEDMAN.—A letter from Kirkland's Brigade to the Raleigh Confederate, describing the Brigade's action in the battle of the Wilderness, says that "Amidst the hottest of the fire, when the gunners had been driven from one of our pieces, Lieut. Winship Stedman, with a few of his men of the 44th, brought it off by hand—an action complimented by the Generals who saw it." Lieut. Stedman was wounded in the same battle, severely, though not dangerously, in the shoulder. He arrived at home a few days ago and is doing well.

24TH N. C. TROOPS.—In addition to the casualties in our last, Co. F, (Cumberland Plow Boys) lost on the 20th Reuben Weaver killed; Marshall T. Autry slightly wounded in shoulder; Robert Brown missing. None are reported in Co. G, (Robeson.)

LIGHTNING.—On Thursday afternoon last the kitchen of Alex'r McPherson, Esq. of this county was struck by lightning and considerably shattered. There were eleven of his servants in the kitchen at the time, of whom one, a girl of 7 years, was killed, another of 9 was stunned, and a man was considerably injured in the head.

Last Summer Mr. McPherson had a stable on another plantation struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.—The subscribers to this fund met in Raleigh on Friday last.

We suppose that the fund, collected through the personal exertions of the Rev. Dr. Deems, now amounts to little short of three hundred thousand dollars. An address delivered by the Dr. to the members of the Legislature was responded to in the sum of $21,700, subscribed by 40 members, in sums from $50 to $2000.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Gen Lee's Army.—HANOVER JUNCTION, May 25.—Yesterday Thomas's, McGowan's and Lane's brigades, of Wilcox's division, with Scales's of the same division in support and reserve, were sent forward to meet the enemy, who had crossed the North Anna river at Jericho Ford, a point about 6 miles above Hanover Junction. Our forces came up with those of the enemy near Noel's turnout. Thomas, McGowan and Lane engaged them in front, while Scales was sent to take them in rear. A sharp fight ensued, and the troops were rapidly pressing them back, when just as Scales was opening on their flank and rear, Thomas's brigade, for some unexplained reason, gave way, and thus the fruits of victory were lost. We, however, captured some 60 prisoners, who say that when our men commenced giving back the enemy were already on the run, and our boys were within a very few yards of their batteries. Our loss is put at about 350.

During the same evening Mahone, commanding Anderson's division, assaulted Laidley's brigade of the enemy, who had crossed at Oxford Mills, capturing some 60 prisoners.

To-day there has been nothing done save slight skirmishing.

May 26.—Very little infantry skirmishing to-day.
Rich. Dispatch, 27th.

RICHMOND, May 28.—Grant has recrossed the North Anna, and is again on the move, it is supposed in the direction of our right; and he has thrown a force of infantry and cavalry across the Pamunkey at Hanover Town, about 20 miles from Richmond, in a northeasterly direction. This is the direct route to the Peninsula, and would seem to indicate that Grant has abandoned, as hopeless, his project of getting to Richmond by the Northern line of operations. Beyond the "strategic movements," above alluded to, and some skirmishing, nothing of interest occurred on the lines yesterday.—*Dispatch.*

Grant has, at last, been forced to the route which McClellan attempted, and failed, and which, we believe, will result in his complete discomfiture. It was his intention, no doubt, to attack Lee at the Junction; but all accounts agree to the fact that he could not bring his men up to the scratch. Instead of boldly fighting his way to Richmond, by overwhelming Gen. Lee with his pretended vast numbers, he is trying to sneak round our right wing, get on the Peninsula, (where he expects to unite with Butler,) and have his gunboats to retreat to when pressed by Gen. Lee.—*Sentinel.*

ASHLAND, May 27.—Our army is moving rapidly on lines almost parallel with the route which Grant is following. Two prisoners just brought in, belonging to the sixth corps, say their command received orders yesterday to march to the White House.

RICHMOND, May 29.—The enemy crossed the Pamunkey river yesterday at Hanover town and Old Church. Hancock's, Wright's and Burnside's forces have certainly crossed; Warren's not accounted for.

Our army up to this morning had formed no line of battle, but were awaiting the enemy's movements and disposition. There was a considerable cavalry fight at Hall's Shop on yesterday, between Fitz Lee and Hampton's cavalry and a large force of yankee cavalry. Our cavalry, at first, forced the enemy back, but it is now supposed the enemy gave back in order to draw us in. Late in the evening our cavalry drew off, having lost, it is said, some thirty killed and 75 to 100 wounded; some of them them fell into the enemy's hands.

There has been no engagement to-day, and it is supposed the enemy do not intend an immediate attack, but will rely upon entrenching.

From Northern Georgia.—Heavy Fighting.—ATLANTA, May 27.—Operations yesterday were confined to skirmishing, and the enemy feeling for our position. Our right is resting on the road from Ackworth to Dallas, [in Paulding County on the Alabama line,] about 3 miles north east from New Hope church, and extends from the latter point nearly west. The movements of the enemy indicate a disposition to get in our rear across the Etowah river.

ATLANTA, May 27.—Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, 4 miles east of Dallas, at noon on Wednesday. Gen. Hood's corps was first in the fight. Parts of two Divisions, Stevenson's and Hindman's only, were engaged. The enemy charged twice and were handsomely repulsed. Gen. Cumming is severely wounded in the breast and arm, and Gen. Reynolds slightly. Our army was moving up to the field yesterday morning (26th) in fine condition.

NEW HOPE, VIA MARIETTA, May 28.—The enemy are massed in our front, on the south side of Pumpkinville (?) creek. There was very heavy musketry and artillery skirmishing from sunrise to dark yesterday, principally on our right wing. We captured 200 to 300 prisoners, among them a Lieut. Col. and 4 Lieutenants. Our troops are full of confidence and anxious for a general engagement which is likely to take place to-day. Skirmishing now going on.

NEW HOPE, May 28, via Marietta.—General Cleburne's division engaged the 4th yankee army corps under Howard this morning about 10 o'clock, and after a desperate contest signally repulsed them with a loss of between 5000 and 7000. We captured 150 to 200 prisoners besides the wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says the yankee dead were left close up in his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Gen. Loring's command has been abandoned. Our loss probably between 4000 and 5000. Skirmishing is still going on. The enemy's left is gradually giving way.

BATTLE-FIELD, 18 miles from Marietta, May 28.—Heavy skirmishing began at day-light yesterday, on our left, and continued without intermission until 5 o'clock, when the enemy made a desperate assault upon Stevenson's division, and were handsomely repulsed with severe loss. This was the 4th assault upon this point resulting in heavy loss to the enemy. A battery which had been run up within 200 yards of Stuart's line opened a terrific fire on us. Our sharpshooters killed every gunner and horse, and the battery was abandoned last night.

At 12 o'clock the enemy advanced on our extreme right, and were ambushed by Cleburne's division, who followed up the advantage with a charge which completely routed the enemy. They left in our hands their dead and wounded, a brigade commander, and 148 prisoners. Their loss 5000 to 6000. Ours 600. Brisk skirmishing going on to-day between the extreme left wings. The enemy are massing on their left.

NEW HOPE, May 29.—Granbury's brigade was placed in action at 5 p. m. yesterday to resist the enemy's attempt to turn our flank. The engagement immediately became furious and raged with unabated violence till 8 p. m.

The enemy's lines advanced to within 5 paces of ours several times, but were at all points repulsed. Having no support, the Brigade was not allowed to hazard the position by a charge until 12 P. M., when Walthall's brigade arrived and took position immediately in rear. when the charge was sounded and the brigade swept through the woods, retaking 3 lines of battle without firing a gun, and capturing many prisoners. Bertham's reg't, Govan's brigade, detached at 5½ P. M., was sent to the right of Granbury's, which was being outflanked. It arrived in time and charged and drove the enemy. Bertham's loss 28 killed, 65 wounded. Granbury's loss 35 killed, 120 wounded. In his front the enemy left in one field 288 dead and 1000 to 1200 wounded. Prisoners report Maj. Gens. Howard and Johnston and Brig. Gen. King wounded. Skirmishing continued till night. The enemy are constantly shifting their position from centre to left.

From Petersburg.—The enemy's gunboats were engaged Thursday night, and yesterday, in shelling our left, near James River. Yesterday, too, the enemy sent several shell in the direction of our centre. There were no casualties. On Thursday night the enemy made a slight attack upon a portion of Colquitt's Georgia brigade, our right, but were easily repulsed, and left five dead in our hands. Yesterday the enemy manifested some disposition to renew the assault, and for a while there was heavy skirmishing, but finding there was hot work in store for him, he soon retired.—*Express, 28th.*

From the Trans Mississippi—CLINTON, Lou., May 24, via Summit May 26.—Banks has retreated from Alexandria, by way of Simsport. A. J. Smith's corps had gone to Natchez and Vicksburg, the balance in full retreat towards New Orleans. Maj. Gen. Canby has arrived and assumed command, Banks having gone to New Orleans. It is reported and believed that Lt. Gen. Dick Taylor is crossing the river 12 miles below where Banks crossed.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 13, via Summit 28th.—Since April 8th we have whipped two yankee armies, one in Louisiana, the other in Arkansas, driving the latter to Little Rock; and surrounding the former at Alexandria, capturing in all 34 pieces of artillery, 8,000 small arms, 6,000 prisoners, 1200 wagons, 2 gunboats, 4 transports, and killing and wounding 8,000 yankees. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing about 4,000. Steele is at present at Little Rock with the wreck of 15,000 troops, threatened by Price. The yankee Gen. Thayer is killed. Banks's army is 20,000 strong at Alexandria. Porter's fleet is detained above by low water. We have possession of Red river above and below, and have a heavy force on each side. Col. Griffin with 200 sharpshooters and a battery of artillery surprised two gunboats—the Granite City, 8 guns, iron plated, and the Wave, 10 guns, tin plated—in Calcusia Pass, May 6th, and captured both, with 160 prisoners and 16 fine cannon, and a gunboat of stores. On the 9th a yankee mail boat was captured at Calcusia by Maj. McReynolds.

Affairs in Northern Mexico all quiet. On 2d April the yankees landed a force of 300 at Lavaca and set fire to the town. Several blocks were consumed.

CLINTON, La., via SUMMITT, May 2[illegible], via MOBILE, May 29.—At 6 p. m. yesterday, the yankee army broke up their camps at Morganza where they had been fortifying, and moved down the river—the cavalry and artillery on land, the infantry on transports. Wharton's Texas cavalry was 20 miles west of them, at Morganza ferry, and our infantry was at Simsport waiting for Walker's command to come up.

A Major of the Confederate army, who crossed over yesterday reports that 7 gunboats and 7 transports were captured on Red river, and that the whole number of prisoners in Arkansas and Louisiana was 16,000.

Col. Shelby from Natchez reports that the enemy had burned houses, cotton gins, corn cribs, everything. Many families deprived of food and clothing.

Gen. Canby has gone to Natchez.

A letter has been received in this city from General Hawthorn, dated April 28th, from General Price's army, saying that, up to that date, we had captured and killed 3,000 of Steele's army, and taken 550 wagons and 15 pieces of artillery.—*Richmond Enquirer, 28th*

From the North.—Richmond papers of the 28th have Northern news to the 24th inst.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs to Gen'l Dix that "official reports show that many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the field to Washington. Over 8,000 prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away. The grand army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped than when the campaign opened. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, and equipped, and transported to their respective positions."

Admiral Porter telegraphs from the mouth of Red river, May 10, to the Navy Department, that the portion of the squadron caught above the falls at Alexandria have been relieved by building a tree dam across the river, at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass over in safety. A dispatch, dated mouth of Red River, May 15, stated that Gen. Banks would probably reach Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 16th. The enemy have evacuated Alexandria and moved towards Simms port. Admiral Porter's fleet was greatly annoyed while passing out of Red River by the Confederate guerillas.

The New York Journal of Commerce and World have been suppressed by the military authorities. The Herald, in a gloomy article on this subject, says: "The recent suppression of public journals in this city, and the arrests of editors and others, are a species of prophetic facts in the history of our government. They foreshadow the advent into our history of questions whose decision has rent many a great State to fragments, and of elements that have always been dangerous to the liberties of the people."

In the House of Representatives, on the 23d, Mr. Pruyn sought to introduce resolutions of censure of this suppression but objection was made, whereupon Mr. Pruyn moved a suspension of the rules, which was disagreed to, 79 to 54.

Congress "proposes to consider" a general bankrupt law. The Herald hopes the measure will pass, and says:

"The inflated paper currency system of finance must end in a dreadful crash sooner or later; and when that crash comes a bankrupt law will be absolutely necessary to dig out our merchants from the ruins of Chase's finances, and set them upon their feet to begin their work anew."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial estimates the losses at Resaca at 600 killed, 3000 wounded, 400 missing. 4 Brigadiers wounded, Hooker, slightly; Kilpatrick, painfully; Manson, seriously; Willich, it is feared, mortally.

The New York Times' special correspondent says the 5th army corps [Grant's army] loss is 1240 killed, 11,570 wounded, 700 missing. The stragglers in the whole army estimated at 20,000. On the 19th losses five to six thousand.

The Florida destroyed the ship Avon, of Boston, on the 29th of March.

The Kentucky Provost Marshal has been ordered to enroll negroes, or take them as substitutes.

Gold quoted at 183.

LATER.—RICHMOND, May 28.—The New York Herald of the 25th has been received.

Gold is quoted at 186.

The World and Journal of Commerce were suppressed for publishing a bogus proclamation from Lincoln calling for 400,000 men and appointing a day for Fasting and Prayer. The Editors offer a large reward for the perpetrators of the hoax.

The London correspondent of the New York News says that the Mersey rams would be sold to Maximilian, who is collecting a powerful fleet.

In the House of Commons on the 2d May, Mr. Layard admitted that an Agent had been sent from Havana to the Confederate States, in order to communicate with the Confederate Government; but he was not allowed to pass through the blockade. Sir C. Elphinstone asked whether sending an Agent did not amount to an acknowledgment of the Confederate States? No reply was made from the Ministerial Benches.

Brilliant Exploit in Florida.—CHARLESTON, May 26.—The following telegram was received at Headquarters, yesterday evening, from Gen. Anderson, commanding in Florida:

"Capt. J. J. Dickson, 2d Florida Cavalry, with a detachment of fifty men, crossed the Upper St. John's River on the night of the 19th, and captured 56 of the enemy's pickets, with their arms and accoutrements. Among them were two commissioned officers and eleven negroes. No loss on our part."

Death of Col. John C. Lamb.—Lt. Col. John C. Lamb, 17th N. C. Reg't, died in this city yesterday. He was wounded in the action of yesterday week, in Chesterfield county, receiving a ball through his left breast. Col. Lamb was from Elizabeth City, N. C., and was a true gentleman and a noble soldier.

Pet. Express, 28th.

CONGRESS.—Little of interest has occurred since our last. On Friday Mr. Foote offered resolutions looking to a change in the Treasury Department—Mr. Memminger being declared unfit for the place. They come up to-day. The following resolutions &c. were introduced by N. C. members:—Mr. Fuller, the memorial of Gov't employees at Fayetteville, praying for increase of compensation; and a bill to provide for transfers from local and special service to the army in the field. Mr. Smith, a resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill to organize Mallett's battalion as a regiment. Mr. Gilmer, memorial and bill in relation to the 4 per cent. Confederate bonds held by the disbursing officer of the Common Schools of N. C. Mr. J. T. Leach, a series of resolutions declaring the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

An Important Measure.—The Richmond Whig learns that the special Joint Committee of Congress has matured a bill providing that persons now paying a tax in kind shall, in addition, deliver another tenth of the products of 1864 and 1865, to be paid for by the post quartermasters on delivery, at the assessed value thereof. Supplies necessary for the producers' family and ordinary business, exempted. Impressments to be made only if the service should require more than can be obtained thus or by purchase—and to be made only by collectors of the tax in kind. Articles impressed to be paid for by the post quartermaster, who shall equalize impressments so as to avoid oppressing any portion of the community. Any other than tithe collectors attempting to make impressments to be fined five times the amount impressed and imprisoned not exceeding five years.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Martin, Mr. OBADIAH FARRAR to Miss ANNIE E. CLEGG, all of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening May 12th, by Rev. T. B. Haughton, Chaplain 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, 1st Lieut. SAM'L B. JOHNSTON, Co. H, 17th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY B. DOWNING, all of Washington county, N. C.

Gen. McClellan.—Richmond papers mention a report that McClellan is now with Grant, and acting as a restraint upon his impetuosity.

Daily Prayers.—"The christians of Macon, Ga., ask their brethren everywhere in the Confederacy to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily, at 5 o'clock, p. m."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The reported death of Lt Col John T Jones, of 26th Reg't N C T, (formerly Vance's,) has been confirmed. He was well known to the writer as a young man of more than ordinary promise, and among the first of those choice spirits who left the University of N C and entered the ranks as privates in a Company from Chapel Hill in April '61; was in the 1st N C Reg't at the battle of Bethel; after serving out the period for which they had volunteered, young Jones immediately entered the army again, and has closed his brief but honorable career; by a sacrifice of his life for his country. He was a young man of high moral character, was a candidate for confirmation in the Episcopal Church; yielded to the decree of God not only willingly, but, as a by-stander remarked, cheerfully, saying, "It is all right."

We are also sorry to learn that Edward Jones, son of Dr J B Jones of Chapel Hill, (who was wounded and captured on the 6th) has lost his leg above the knee. His father has gone on for him.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died: in Hospital at Richmond, on the 17th May 1864, Capt. WILLIS H. POPE, of Co. E. 51st Reg't N. C. T., who fell mortally wounded in a charge near Drewry's Bluff, Va., on the 16th inst, aged 20 years. Capt. Pope was from Robeson county and the only son of J. T. Pope, Esq. At the beginning of this struggle he was a cadet at the Charlotte Military Institute, N. C., but like many others, when he heard that the foe was treading the soil of Va., he deserted his Alma Mater and chose the tented field—participated in the engagement at Yorktown—a short time after which he was elected 1st Lieutenant in a company from his own county. This position he held until about a year since, when by reason of the resignation of his Captain he was promoted to Captaincy of the company, which position he held until the memorable 16th.

Although quite young, he had already established by his gallant bearing a high military reputation, and his affable manners and gentlemanly deportment made him the pride of the Reg't.

Amid the many who fell killed and wounded from the 51st Reg't on that day, there are none whose loss is more keenly felt by the Reg't than that of the gallant Pope. In his case how true are the words: "The path of glory leads but to the grave." He fell with his face to the foe, proudly leading his company on to victory.

It may be some consolation to his father, mother and only sister to know that he was not afraid to die, as he so expressed himself to me a short time after being wounded. Yours, N.

Casualties 52d N C T—Lee's Army, to May 10.

Co A—Wounded: John Luther, slight, neck and shoulder; J R Smith, thigh, slight Missing: 8.
B—Wounded: Capt J K Kyle, slight, head, Lt Jas Huske, slight, head. Missing: 4.
C—Missing: Wm Ferrill.
D—Killed: Jack Allen Wounded: Capt L R Gibson, left leg shot off, since died, Sam'l Zigler, severe, shoulder. Missing: 2.
E—Wounded: Jno A McNair, flesh, arm and side. Missing: 5
F—Wounded: James Sinclair, right arm fractured, J C Kilby, slight, shoulder; N Hall, slight, finger; H Brown, slight, face; J A Mock, right foot amputated; A Brown, side; J W Brooks, flesh, left thigh; A E Foster, head, right side; T L Abshier, breast. Missing: 7.
G—Wounded: M J Harvell, right arm; S C Little, thigh, since died. Missing: 3, including Capt Wells
H—Killed: Pink Weathers. Wounded: C Keener, bowels, severely; D L Nance, slight, neck and face. Missing: 6, including Lt Beal.
I—Wounded: M E Blaylock, thumb.
K—Missing: 5. E. J. DEBERRY, Hospital Steward.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, JANET DOUGLAS, infant daughter of Hon. Thos C. and Caroline D. Fuller.

In this town, on the 29th inst., Mr. BENJ. S. VALENTINE, aged 21 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon in the Methodist Church at 4 o'clock. The public generally is invited to attend.

At the residence of her father, at the Arsenal, Mrs. EUPHEMIA W. AHEARN, in the 26th year of her age. She leaves a husband, three small children, her parents, brothers and sisters, to mourn her loss.

Of stricture of the throat in Marion District, S. C., on the 8th Dec. 1863, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of W. H. Hays and eldest daughter of Maj. Jesse Ford. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years, and though her disease was painful in the extreme she bore it with christian fortitude, conscious of her dissolution to her last moments. She left a sore distressed husband and two little sons, but one of them very soon followed after. She also left an aged mother and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but we mourn not as those who have no hope. She was in the 47th year of her age. [illegible] the Lord.

At the same residence, March 3d, 1864, very suddenly, supposed to be of brain fever, WALTER F., infant son of W. H. and Elizabeth Hays, aged 3 years 10 months and 8 days.

So fades a lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour. Com.

Near Springfield, Richmond county, N. C., on the 16th May, 1864, Mrs. MARY GIBSON, wife of Samuel J. Gibson, Esq., in her 45th year. She was for many years a consistent, honored and beloved member of the Methodist Church. Pure in heart, mild and serene in disposition, she was universally esteemed by her acquaintances, who may well say of her that "her voice was not heard in the street." She leaves a husband and four children and many relatives and friends to mourn their earthly bereavement; but consoled with the firm belief that as a pure, peaceable and pious life is rewarded in heaven, she is there. Southern Ch'n Adv. please copy.

In Harnett county, 29th of April, Mrs. CATHARINE HOLDER, wife of Mr. Ithra Holder, Co. H, 50th N C T. For many years this excellent woman was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church, and the frequent marked pages in her Bible will long attest where she gained that instruction which alone can render life a blessing and make Death easy and really the consummation of all the truly pious Christian desires. She was one who feared the Lord; in death as in life she illustrated the true Christian character. She leaves a dear husband and two children to mourn their loss. Sad will be this announcement when it reaches her dear husband. Oh, weep not for her; your loss is her eternal gain! weep not for her, but prepare to meet thy God; let the vacant seat in Spring Hill Church admonish the living that they too must die. S. J. O.

In Moore county, at the residence of Gen. W. D. Dowd, 4th May, of Consumption, JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS, aged about 45 years, one of our worthiest and most respected citizens, whose memory will long and affectionately be cherished by his friends and relatives. Truly may it be said of him, that he was one of the noblest works of God, an honest man.

In Moore County, on the 16th inst., Mr. COLIN McFADYEN, in the 64th year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a kind father and affectionate husband, and was loved by all who knew him. Weep not, kind friends, for he has gone to rest. FRIEND.

At his residence, in Chatham County, on the 10th May, Mr. WM. M. BURNS, in the 70th year of his age. By this sad dispensation of Divine Providence, an affectionate wife, three little children, many relatives, a large circle of friends and the whole community, have been called to mourn the departure of one, whose many manly and noble qualities had bound him to them by cords of the strongest love and affection, for as a husband he was loving, as a father indulgent, as a master he was kind, as a relative and friend confiding and always ready and willing to oblige, and as a citizen he was patriotic and benevolent. The blow of this separation, therefore, falls heavily upon the hearts of the bereaved, but they are comforted by the assurance that their loss, though irreparable, is his eternal gain.—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The only changes to note are: Flour $125 to $150 per bbl; Corn $25 to $28 per bushel; Rye $25 to $30 per bushel; Lard $4; Sugar $7 to $10 per lb.

The Friends of the Volunteer Navy and the citizens generally are invited to attend a meeting at the Fayetteville Hall at 4 o'clock Monday 30th inst. At the request of the Agent, Rev. W. Harris, N. C. V. N.

Hanover Junction, Va. May 27, 1864.

PRISONERS

FROM Co. C, 54th Reg't N C Troops, who arrived at City Point previous to 20th April 1864, are hereby notified that they are regularly exchanged, and ordered to report forthwith to their company.

J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS, 1st Lt, Comm'g Co.
1t

We are requested to announce SANDERS M INGRAM Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Richmond County.
May 27. 31-3t

Mr. Editor, we wish through your columns to suggest the name of Col. A. J. McQUEEN of Richmond County to represent the Senatorial District, composed of Richmond and Robeson, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. We respectfully recommend him to the voters of those counties, hoping that he will consent to become a candidate.
MANY CITIZENS.
May 26 35-3tpd

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.
MANY VOTERS.
April 8. 24*4tpd&tte

To the Voters of Sampson County.

BEING in the service, I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. As it will be impossible for me to meet the good people of old Sampson (without an accident) before the August election, I can only say that my principles are too well known to my countrymen to admit of any doubt as to the course I shall pursue if elected. Loving my country and bearing arms in her defence, I can only add, "that whatever may tend to her best interests and independent nationality," will be my earnest desire to accomplish, and to such will my whole time and talents be devoted. Soliciting the suffrages of my countymen, I am gentlemen, your obd't serv't.
JAMES R. LASSITER,
Of 63d Reg't N. C. Troops.
May 27. 36 1m

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Friday June 3d, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Treas'r.
May 28. 35-tm

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company will be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Thursday June 9th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Treas'r.
May 28 36 3t

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, May 29, 1864.

WANTED,

TO rent, a pasture for seventy head of horses. A fair price will be paid. Said pasture must be within 10 or 12 miles of Fayetteville. Apply to
36tf] Maj TAYLOR, at the Arsenal

STRAYED,

FROM the Arsenal at Fayetteville, on 5th May, inst., a small pale red MILCH COW; I think she was slit in the ears; she is white up the right flank and belly; her feet are white; has horns turned inward, or as some call them crumply. Any person knowing where she is and will inform me of the same or send her to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.
E. MONAGHAN.
May 28. 36 4 pd

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

WM. MAC INTYRE

Has received and offers for sale:

600 GROSS ENGLISH BONE PANT BUTTONS;
1 Case Madder Prints, 1,512 yds;
1 Case Black and White Muslins, 1,275 yds.,
1 Bale Scarlet Flannel, all Wool, 57½ yds;
20 Doz Gents Neck Ties, Fancy;
20 Reams Ruled Note Paper;
1 Case Steel Pens, 1000 boxes;
1 Case Kip Brogan Shoes, 59 pairs;
1 Case Knives and Forks, 200 sets, assorted;
5 Barrels Alum, 1,875 lbs;
5 Barrels English Green Copperas, 1,550 lbs;
3 Kegs Refined Borax, 336 lbs;
5 Barrels Epsom Salts, 560 lbs;
1 Barrel Camphor, 167 lbs;
1 Bale Shoe Thread, 87 lbs;
3 Bags Black Pepper, 258 lbs.
May 23 35-3w

The Confederate Tax Assessors for Bladen County will attend at the following times and places to receive the lists of property and other subjects of taxation for 1864, also the additional taxes on incomes or profits for 1863, and the quarterly returns to 31st March 1864, viz:

Hollow, Monday June 6th
White Oak, Tuesday June 7th.
Beaver Dam, Wednesday June 8th.
Colly, Thursday June 9th.
French's Creek, Friday June 10th.
Carver's Creek, Monday June 13th.
White's Creek, Tuesday June 14th.
Brown Marsh, Wednesday June 15th.
Bladensboro', Thursday June 16th.
Elizabethtown, Friday and Saturday June 17 & 18.

The collector will attend the above appointments to receive all arrearages of Taxes. Punctual attendance is required.
W. A. ATKINSON, W. H. WHITE, Ass'rs.
Elizabethtown, May 21 31 t15J

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.

BY virtue of the power vested in us by the will of the late Dr A. M[illegible] will sell at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday 9th day of June next,

A Large Lot of Handsome Parlor Furniture and Carpets.

Also, a large amount of Chamber Furniture, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Beds, Mattresses, Blankets and Bed Furniture, nearly all new and in good keeping.

Also, a large lot of

Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture,

Tables, Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Pots, Ovens, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c., with a great variety of USEFUL HOUSE KEEPING articles, not to be purchased from first hands. Also, Carriage and Harness, Wagon and Harness, Hogs, and Cows and Calves.

Also, a Select Library of valuable Books.

The sale will be large and the terms liberal.
JOHN A. INGLIS, DUNCAN MALLOY, CHAS MALLOY, W. H. COIT, Ex'rs.
May 25, 1864. 36 2t

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th April, my boy DENNIS, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high; has very dark complexion, and also a scar on his left hand, caused by a burn, and weighs about 170 pounds. I will pay fifty dollars for his arrest, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.
HUGH McGREGOR.
Springfield N. C., May 8 36-

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber will pay twenty-five dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a negro boy named APRIL, who left my place in Bladen county on the 21st inst. Said negro is 25 years of age, light complected, about 5 feet 10 inches high; he has a scar on one of his legs a little above the ankle made by an axe; he is a remarkably active, trim, well made negro. It is likely he may be making his way up to Lincolnton, as his wife has been recently taken there by Dr H. H. Robinson, who owns her; or he may be trying to get to the yankees.
J. W. LESESNE.
Baker's Creek, Bladen Co, May 27. 36-3t

Mrs. S. A. Groves will remove her school on Monday next, to the house in which Miss E. Jessup has been teaching. No pains for the advancement of her pupils will be spared.
Terms eight dollars per quarter.
May 25 35 2tpd

Rosin Oil.

250 BBLS. SUPERIOR QUALITY OF ROSIN OIL. For sale by MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.
May 26. 35 1m

STRAYED,

FROM my place on the 21st inst., a COW and CALF. The Cow is white with red spots. The calf the same color. Calf unmarked, mark of cow not recollected. The cow was purchased from Mr Alex McLeod of Moore county, and it is probable that she has found her way back with the calf. I will pay a liberal reward for their recovery or any information so that I get them again.
WM. MITCHELL.
Near Fayetteville, May 23. 35tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading with or harboring my wife, LANEY BENNETT, formerly Laney Howard, who left on 24th of March, 1864, my bed and board without any just cause. I will not be liable for any debt that she may contract while so absent.
WM BENNETT.
Lethe P. O., Richmond, N C, May 6. 34*3tpd

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Woman, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, and one Boy about three years of age. The woman is a good field or house hand, and as far as the owner knows she is perfectly honest. Cotton at one dollar per lb will be taken in payment or a good note with approved security with twelve months' credit if wanted.
WM. BENNETT.
Lethe P. O., Richmond, May 6.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY N. VA., BATTLE FIELD, May 7.

Again it becomes my grateful task to chronicle another Confederate victory. While it cannot be regarded in its military aspects as a decisive battle, since the enemy was neither routed nor driven back across the Rapidan; yet when we consider the circumstances under which it was fought, the elaborate preparation made by the enemy, the large army of veteran troops with which he advanced, and the common consent with which both sides had come to regard the present campaign as probably the last act of the bloody drama which has convulsed the North American continent for the last three years, we cannot but look upon it as one of the most important battles of the whole war. The boasted leader of the Federal army chose his own time and place to deliver battle; he made the attack and was repulsed with heavy losses; his combinations were penetrated and defeated, and his whole movement checkmated, at least for the present These are results of great consequence, and for them the country should be grateful to the Giver of all victory, and to the brave army by whose valor they have been achieved. But let us take up the narrative at the beginning and bring it down to the present time, and thus see what was done and how it was done.

The moment Gen. Lee ascertained that Grant had really cut loose from his base at Culpeper, Hill's and Ewell's corps were withdrawn from their positions on the Rapidan and ordered to advance upon the enemy's line of march, the former taking the plank road and the latter the turnpike, both leading from Orange C H to Fredericksburg. Longstreet, who was encamped in the vicinity of Gordonsville, ready to move upon any point, was ordered to march down the Catharpin road. The main body of Grant's army crossed at Germanna Ford, and took the road leading from thence in the direction of Bowling Green and Richmond and known in the neighborhood as Brock's road. The first object at which he aimed, doubtless, was to reach the point where that road intersects the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road and turnpike. These highways run nearly parallel to each other, the distance between them varying from one mile to three miles and more. There is an unfinished railroad which also runs nearly parallel to the other two roads and extends from Orange C H. to Fredericksburg. The turnpike lies on the north side or next to the river, the railroad on the south side, and the plank road between the two These roads do not cross Brock's road, along which Grant was moving, at right angles, but diagonally, the distance between the points where they cut Brock's road, being as follows: between the railway bed and the plank road about 500 yards, and between the plank road and turnpike nearly 4 miles The enemy's line of battle extended along Brock's road from the unfinished railroad across the plank road to the turnpike, and was consequently about 4 miles in length Chancellorsville is 4 miles below on the plank road, and Fredericksburg about 15 miles The surrounding country is very appropriately called the Wilderness, the people being ignorant, the soil destitute of fertility, the supply of water scant, the ground broken and covered with a dense and almost impenetrable growth of stunted bushes, pines, and black jacks It is a blasted region, adjoining the district known as the "poisoned fields of Orange," and producing but little for the subsistence of either man or beast. So thick are the woods in some places that it is impossible to distinguish a man, even in the absence of verdure, at a distance of fifty paces The reader can readily imagine that it would be difficult to select more unfavorable ground for a battle between two great armies It only remains to be added that the battle was fought near the western boundary of Spottsylvania county, the line of battle being nearly at right angles to a straight line drawn from Fredericksburg through Chancellorsville to Orange C H. If the reader will keep these points clearly in his mind, and will place a good map before him, he will find but little difficulty in forming a satisfactory conception of the battle.

As has already been stated, Ewell moved down the turnpike, which is on the left and nearest to the river, and Hill down the plank road. Stuart passed still further to the South, and marched down the Catharpin road, so as to throw his cavalry in front of the head of Grant's army and retard its march. His troops did their duty well, especially Rosser's brigade, of Hampton's division, and forced the Federal cavalry, which was marching up the road by which he was advancing, back into Brock's road, with considerable loss in men and horses Indeed Grant had thrown his cavalry up the turnpike, plank road and Catharpin road, in the vain hope that he might be able to interpose a screen between himself and the Confederates, and thus both protect and conceal his movements. But Lee was not slow in penetrating his designs, and immediately sprung upon his flank like a tiger upon the side of an ox. Ewell and Hill pushed rapidly down the turnpike and plank roads, encountered and drove in the cavalry and infantry supports which had been thrown forward to block up these highways, and compelled the whole army to halt and defend itself. Stuart in the meantime had reached Brock's road, in front of the enemy, and thus opposed another obstacle to his further advance. It is not known that Grant specially directed to give battle here, but he saw the danger of h[illegible]position and immediately formed into line of ba[illegible] advanced nearly 2 miles to meet the threatened [illegible]. This, it will be seen hereafter, was all that saved him from a most disastrous defeat, since it gave him time to send his trains to the rear and throw up strong entrenchments, parallel with and in front of the road by which he had been marching, and behind which he might rally his troops in the event they were beaten back. This was Thursday, the 5th, one year and one day after the great battle of Chancellorsville.

It was about four in the afternoon when the two armies encountered each other. Grant attacked heavily and repeatedly along the whole line, and especially on our right, which he showed a disposition to turn, and thus place himself between Lee's army and Richmond; but in every instance he was repulsed with heavy loss He was persistent, however, in his efforts to break our lines, and continued his assaults until night His last advance against Hill's front was made just before dark, and was handsomely repulsed by Wilcox's and Heth's divisions. His final attack upon Ewell was made after night against that part of the line held by Edward Johnson's division. Here, too, he was beaten back, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground During these operations Ewell captured 2,000 prisoners, nearly all of whom were taken by Gordon's Georgia brigade and Hays's Louisiana, both of whom behaved with distinguished gallantry.

Longstreet had not yet reached the ground. Leaving Gordonsville at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, he marched 15 miles that night The next day he marched down the Catharpin road (so called from a run which it crosses) 17 miles, his orders being to strike Brock's road at a point south of the unfinished railroad. He halted during the afternoon within 8 miles of the battle field; but owing to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and the density of the forest, he could not hear the guns of Hill and Ewell and was not aware the battle had commenced until the receipt of a dispatch from Gen Lee at midnight, ordering him to come over to the plank road to the assistance of Hill His corps was put in motion immediately, and reached the field Friday morning soon after sunrise. Hill's troops were aware of the approach of Longstreet's corps, and that it would take their place in the line They had had a hard fight the previous evening and rested but little that night, and when the head of McLaws' division (now commanded by that model soldier, Brig. Gen Kershaw,) came in sight, they relaxed somewhat their vigilance and were preparing to withdraw, when they were attacked in front with great fury by a very heavy force Under these untoward circumstances, Wilcox's and Heth's divisions, which had done so well the evening before, were thrown into confusion and gave way, just as Kershaw double quicked it to the front in column The latter succeeded in throwing three regiments of his old brigade, commanded by Col Hinnegan, into line while Wilcox's and Heth's men were falling back over his troops, and with this small, but heroic band, he confronted the heavy masses of the enemy, now flushed with the hope of an easy victory and pressing rapidly forward. These regiments suffered severely, but they maintained their ground until the remainder of the division could be got into some sort of line under the terrible fire to which it was exposed. Gen. Lee witnessed the unfortunate and unexpected confusion and tears rushed into his eyes. He at once placed himself at the head of Gregg's Texan brigade, Field's division, formerly Hood's, and prepared to lead it in person.

The heroes of the Lone Star, who had made the circuit of the Confederacy under Longstreet, remonstrated against such an unnecessary exposure of his life—a life so important and precious to the Confederacy and to all friends of liberty throughout the world. He replied that he must win this battle at every hazard—that he must whip the fight. The Texans, who had not yet moved from their tracks, answered that they could whip the fight without his leading them, and would do it. In the meantime appeals were made by several officers to Longstreet as the only person who could probably dissuade Gen. Lee from so rash a proceeding He went immediately to Gen. Lee and begged him to restrain himself, and not to think of exposing himself and the cause which he had so much at heart to such terrible chances. The Texans, too, finally gave him to understand, in the most respectful and affectionate manner, that they would obey any order he might give, provided he remained behind, but that they would not budge an inch if he led them. Gen. Lee was at length prevailed upon to desist from the hazardous undertaking, and right gloriously did the heroic Texans redeem their pledge.

Kershaw has, by the unanimous voice of the army, won his spurs and Major General's commission. When he and Fields, another officer who behaved with great judgment and gallantry, at length got into position under these difficult circumstances, with their old leader, Longstreet, to guide and direct them, it would have done you good to have seen how they and their officers and men pressed forward with shouts that rent the skies; and finally repulsed the immense numbers that crowded down upon them with terrible slaughter They saved the day, which for nearly two hours trembled in doubt, and were at length enabled to assume the offensive It was evidently Grant's object to turn our right wing, and if he had succeeded, it is impossible to say what might not have been the result

On the left we were equally successful. An attempt was made to pierce that part of Ewell's line which was held by Pegram's brigade, but it was signally defeated With this exception, the left wing was not required to take any further part in the heavy fighting of the day, the enemy's almost exclusive attention being given to our right

About 11 o'clock, Longstreet was ordered to move upon the enemy's left flank, and if possible dislodge him from the railroad cut and the plank road, and drive him back upon Brock's road. The brigades selected for this movement were G. T. Anderson's and Jenkins's, of Fields' division; Mahone's and Davis's, of R. F. Anderson's division and Wofford's and perhaps two others of Kershaw's division Anderson's division had but lately arrived, having been left at Orange C H. to guard against any demonstration upon our rear. The flank movement was completely successful; the enemy was taken by surprise and driven back from the railroad cut across the plank road with heavy loss, a portion of his troops retreating rapidly down the plank road to Brock's road. Mahone's Va brigade of Anderson's division ran over the 4th U S. infantry, a regiment which boasted that it had never been broken before The plank road being clear, Longstreet advanced down it at the head of Jenkins's brigade, and had hardly gone a half mile when he was fired upon by Mahone's brigade, which was drawn up in the dense woods parallel to the road, and not more than 75 paces from it. Capt. Doby, of Kershaw's staff, was killed instantly; the intrepid Gen Jenkins received a mortal wound in the head, from which he died in a few hours afterwards, and Gen. Longstreet was shot in the neck. Gen. Lee called to see him just before he was moved, and when he bade him farewell and came out of the tent where his great Lieutenant lay, his eyes were filled with tears. It is a remarkable coincidence that Jackson received his death wound just 12 months ago only 4 miles from the spot where his companion in arms fell, and just after he had completed a successful flank movement, and under almost precisely the same circumstances Heaven grant that Lee may not lose his left arm now, as he lost his right arm then!

Gen Longstreet had just been congratulated by Gen. Lee, Gen. Kershaw, and others, upon the complete success of his attack upon the flank of the enemy, and he was sweeping down the plank road to pluck the rich fruits of his victory, then almost within his grasp, when he was struck down by his own friends The delay of an hour which ensued gave the enemy time to escape back behind the entrenchments on the Brock road. The command of the corps then devolved upon Major Gen. Fields, and to-day it was turned over to Major Gen Anderson, of Hill's corps.

The enemy had thus been repulsed along our whole line, and left many dead and wounded in our hands In many places his dead appeared to be five or six times as numerous as our own. Our loss was not so heavy as at first reported, and will not exceed 5,000, of whom not more than 500 were killed. Most of the wounds were comparatively slight, owing to the protection afforded by the trees and bushes. The enemy's loss cannot be much less than 15 000, inclusive of prisoners. The unfavorable character of the ground and the thick chapparal prevented both sides from using artillery, only a few guns being put in position.

At half past four o'clock Gen. Lee determined to feel of the enemy and ascertain his position on Brock's road. On the right, where I had my position, the brigades of Kershaw, Humphreys, and Wofford, of Kershaw's division, Anderson, Jenkins, Gregg, and Law, of Field's division, and Mahone, of Anderson's division, moved forward in the form of the letter V, with the sharp point towards the enemy G. T. Anderson, known in the corps as "Tiger Anderson," formed the apex of the line, and succeeded in reaching the enemy's entrenchments, two of his men falling within the works On the left Ewell was equally successful The result of the attack or reconnoissance was the discovery that Grant had been driven back a mile and a half, that he had thrown up a strong line of entrenchments in front of Brock's road, and that his left wing rested upon a deep cut in the railroad, along which he had posted a force that effectually protected it. His position is therefore a strong one, being rendered the more so by the dense woods through which his line runs. Lee's position is equally satisfactory.

Last night Gordon, of Early's division, threw his brigade around an exposed point in the enemy's lines, and took Brig Gens Seymour, of Ocean Pond memory, and Shaler, and about 500 men prisoners. Seymour admits that Grant has been whipped, and that the Federal army will continue to be whipped until their ports are closed and the troops reduced to "parched corn and beans like the rebels" He says Grant drinks too much liquor, and that the war on the part of the North is conducted as if it were a matter of frolic and contract.

Our lines were withdrawn a few hundred yards last night, and from the enemy's immediate front, for the purpose of improving their position. Not understanding exactly what the movement meant, Grant advanced with heavy force this morning at half past 10, but he soon discovered where the Confederate troops were He was driven back with ease, and now at sunset is cowering behind his entrenchments in the Wilderness His troops have not done as well as they did under McClellan, Burnside, or even Hooker. The Confederates, on the contrary, never fought better. Gen. Lee had caused it to be circulated among them some days ago that they must not think of defeat as possible; it was a thing not to be even dreamed of. Nobly have his invincible legions responded to the call of their great chief. Oh, that we may ever have such a leader and such an army!

THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

ARMY OF NO VA., Spottsylvania C H., May 13.

On yesterday was fought in front of this modest little village—henceforth to be famous through all coming time—one of the fiercest and most obstinate battles of modern times. It commenced at daylight, and raged and roared with tremendous fury until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retired from the bloody conflict Grant made the attack, as he did at the Wilderness, and gained a considerable advantage by the suddenness and vigor of the assault early in the day; but with this exception, he was repulsed with a loss that will carry mourning to thousands of Northern and European hearthstones, and dismay and confusion to the tyrants and demagogues whose hosts he leads.

The battle was fought on the north side of Spottsylvania C H., on undulating ground, diversified by fields, pine thickets, and patches of woods. Our line is nearly in the form of a horse shoe, and extends around the Court House or village on the north or north-western side, so as to cover all the approaches from those quarters Slight entrenchments had been thrown up along our entire front, extending from near the Shady Grove (or Catharpin road continued) on the west, around to and beyond the Fredericksburg road on the north east side of the village. At one point on the right is an eminence a few hundred yards in advance of the general direction of our line, and in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it for his artillery a sharp angle was projected so as to include the hill within our entrenchments. The result shows that this was an unfortunate piece of engineering Past the foot of the hill on the north side sweeps a ravine which presents a convex line to the hill, the two approaching each other like circles that touch but do not cut each other. The enemy availed himself of this ravine in his assault upon the angle, which was the weakest point in our lines, being considerably in advance of the general line and beyond the reach of support from the forces operating on the right and left.

Information was received night before last that Grant was retiring in the direction of Fredericksburg and Germanna ford; a report to this effect was noised abroad through the army, though subsequent events show that it was without the least foundation. Through a mistake, which I cannot trace to its source, but which grew out of this mischievous report, the artillery which had been posted on the hill in the angle alluded to above, was withdrawn during the night This left Maj. Gen Johnson, of Ewell's corps, whose division, heretofore considered one of the best in the army, occupied this part of the line, without any artillery support. He communicated this fact to his corps commander at midnight, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was massing a heavy force in his front for the purpose as he believed, of assaulting him next [yesterday] morning. These guns or others were sent back, and were just moving into the angle at four o'clock yesterday morning when the force which Gen Johnson reported to be massing in his front, made a vigorous assault upon his position and carried it.

The assaulting force had been assembled in the ravine at the foot of the hill, was very strong, and advanced, one report says, in columns of regiments. It had rained the evening before, and considerable fog prevailed, under cover of which the attack was made. One or two guns were got into position and fired, but the horses attached to the other pieces were shot down before they could be unlimbered and most of the cannoneers captured. Jones' Virginia brigade, whose commander was killed at the Wilderness while trying to rally his men, was the first to break; the old Stonewall and other brigades belonging to this division becoming involved, soon followed its example, and the last seen of Gen. Johnson, the hero of Alleghany, he was standing almost alone, with a musket in his hand, contesting the ground single handed with the multitudinous foe The brigades composing the division are the Stonewall brigade, Gen. James M. Walker, and Jones's brigade, both of this State, Stewart's brigade of Virginians and [one regiment of] North Carolinians, and Stafford's brigade of Louisianians. Jones and Stafford fell at the Wilderness, Walker was wounded yesterday; Stewart, and Johnson, the commander of the division, were taken prisoners, and the Colonel commanding Jones's brigade is reported killed, with many other officers The guns left on the field, but which neither party had been able to move on account of the fire of the other—some 18 or 20—are said to belong to Crenshaw's, and Page's battalions. 1000 or 1200 prisoners were left at the same time. It should not be imagined that the enemy gained the hill without opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was. He was received with volley after volley, and the ground was covered with his slain; but he had massed such a heavy force upon a single exposed point, some distance in advance of the general line, and incapable of being instantaneously supported, that it was found impossible to repulse him.

The Confederates suffered severely as they retreated across the intervening space to our second line, which may be considered the base of the triangle, covering the hill Even this line is somewhat in advance of the direction of the general line. But the broken division did not stop here; they continued their retreat far to the rear. Fortunately the gallant Gordon, commanding Early's division, was in reserve and swept to the rescue in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder, including Gen. Lee The enemy swarmed over the hill and rushed against the lines to the right and left, but Rodes and Gordon and Wilcox were there to meet them

The battle was soon fully joined, and for nine hours it roared and hissed and dashed over the bloody angle and along the bristling entrenchments like angry sea beating and chafing against a rock bound coast The artillery fire was the most sustained and continuous I have ever heard for so long a time, averaging thirty shots to the minute, or 1,800 to the hour for six hours. The rattle of musketry was not far less furious and incessant At 10 o'clock, when the din and uproar were at the highest, an angry storm cloud swept over the field, and thus to the thunders of battle was added "the dread artillery of the skies." It was now manifest that Grant's real assault, as Gen. Lee had believed, would be launched against our right wing, and to that point the opposing forces gravitated from all parts of the field, just as when a cloud surcharged with electricity forms in the heavens, all the lesser clouds and racks drift to it, and are swallowed up in the swelling, angry mass

Grant strove hard to hold us to other parts of the field, and prevent this concentration of force, and for that purpose he engaged Anderson on our left, and Early, who had been sent to the extreme right. He made three separate assaults against the former, but was repulsed each time with frightful loss by Field's division, formerly Hood's. Early, at the head of Hill's corps, hurled him back, as a mad bull would an incautious mastiff caught upon his horns, as often as he advanced upon him.

But it was against Ewell, who held the right of the original line, that Grant expended his greatest efforts and made his most desperate assaults Having gained a foothold in the angle or centre of Ewell's position, he brought up line after line and hurled it with tremendous violence, at one time against Rodes, at another against Gordon, and then against both. Wilcox was brought up and placed on Gordon's left, and Wofford and Humphreys, of Kershaw's division, and Jenkins's brigade, of Fields's, Anderson's corps, were sent to the assistance of Rodes. Additional batteries were sent in the same direction Heth went to the right, and all of Anderson's old division but Wright followed him And thus the whirling, remorseless maelstrom drew everything into its angry vortex. The enemy exhibited a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause; Grant seemed to have breathed into his troops somewhat of his own spirit and indomitable energy. But if the Federals fought well, the Confederates fought better. From early dawn until far in the afternoon, with steady hands and unblanched cheeks, they faced the leaden hail that was rained upon them without intermission. At some points the two armies fought on opposite sides of the entrenchments, the distance between them not being more than the length of their muskets. Again and again would Grant marshal his men for the onset, and right valiantly did they respond; but as often as they turned to the assault so often were they repulsed, as if they had rushed against a wall of iron. At no point of the line, and at no time during the long and terrible and exhausting conflict, did the heroic children of the South falter or waver for one moment Each man knew that he was fighting the battle for the possession of Richmond—the battle, indeed, for the independence of the Confederate States—and the thought of yielding to the foe never once entered his mind.

During one of the assaults, Gordon inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy by moving around and striking the assaulting columns in flank. The enemy was thrown into great confusion, and retired rapidly to the rear, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground.

The most important movement against the enemy's flank, however, was executed by Mahone's and Lane's brigades on the extreme right, under the direction of Gen Early. The expedition was intended to operate, not against the flank of the assaulting column, but against the flank of the Federal army, and thus afford relief to our centre and left wing, both of which were hard pressed. The two brigades were placed under command of Mahone, who passed around to the Fredericksburg road, and was about to engage the enemy, when he met the latter coming out probably to take us in flank An engagement ensued immediately, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who retired back to the main army, where considerable commotion was produced by the fresh danger with which it was threatened. A division operating against our left, supposed to belong to Burnside's corps, was withdrawn and double-quicked across the field to check Mahone Just before it reached the scene of action, it came within full view of Pogue's and Pegram's guns and not more than 1200 yards distant 12 pieces were brought to bear upon it in less time than it requires to describe this brilliant episode in the battle. The enemy stood their ground for a moment, then staggered back and finally broke in the wildest disorder What with Mahone's fire in front and the artillery ploughing great gaps in their flank, their loss was terrible A shell exploded just as it struck the ground right in their midst, and hurled one man into the air several feet above the heads of his flying comrades This movement afforded instantaneous relief to our left, and from this time the assaults of the enemy grew more and more feeble, along the whole line, and finally they ceased altogether at 2 p m.

Our men were anxious to follow up the enemy when he was repulsed, but Gen. Lee's plan was to act on the defensive, and not to strike until the right time came. The federal army far exceeded his in numbers, they had entrenched themselves as his had done, and common sense, as well as military science, would teach the propriety of patiently awaiting rather than rashly making the attack. The result has shown the wisdom of the policy adopted Grant has already well nigh exhausted himself, whilst Lee's army remains almost intact, ready to assume the offensive or to continue to act on the defensive as occasion may require

Our loss in the rank and file is remarkably small, the men being well protected by the entrenchments The casualties, however, have been unusually heavy among the field officers, who were unprotected, and had to move frequently from one point to another, under the terrible infantry and artillery fire of the enemy, which swept every part of the field in rear of our entrenchments The ground is torn and ploughed up by the direct and cross fire of the Federal guns as if it had been prepared by the farmer for the reception of spring seed. Three assistant surgeons were killed in the discharge of their duty on the field, and Chaplain Owen of Texas, was severely wounded early in the morning whilst on his way to the Richmond Howitzers to hold prayers.

Gen Lee made more than one narrow escape, his clothes being covered with mud thrown upon him by bursting shells. He will persist in staying near the point of greatest danger. The whole country, with one voice, should protest against such rash exposure of a life in which we are all so deeply interested, and upon the preservation of which so much depends.

The two armies, led by the most renowned chieftains on the Western Continent, if not in the world, have now been wrestling with each other for the mastery for eight long days. Thank God! the smaller combatant thus far has been marvelously successful, and has suffered comparatively little loss except in officers, whilst the larger being the wrong doer, has been punished beyond all precedent in this war. His dead and many of his wounded still remain on the ground, being too near our entrenchments to be moved, and they tell their own melancholy tale. If half that prisoners report of their losses in battle, and from desertion, straggling and demoralization be true, then the enemy's casualties are indeed frightful. The loss in prisoners here has been about equal, say 1,500 on each side. This gives us the advantage by 3,000, including those taken at the battle of the Wilderness.

Last night we rectified our lines near the angle which has given so much trouble, retiring it somewhat and locating it where it should have been run originally. The enemy still retains possession of the angle, but has not been able to remove the guns left by Crenshaw and Page, nor have we, the sharpshooters on either side preventing it. We brought away from the Wilderness 12,000 captured rifles and muskets.

Both armies have rested from the strife to-day. The dead have to be buried, the wounded have to be cared for, shattered regiments and brigades have to be reorganized, and fresh plans to be devised. This requires time, and the men require rest There can be no doubt that Grant's troops were well supplied with liquor before they entered the battle; many of the prisoners, including more than one Colonel, were in a state of intoxication when taken.

MAY 14.—There has been a good deal of shelling and picket firing to-day, and at one time a renewal of the strife seemed to be imminent The New York Herald urges the recall of Grant and his army to the north side of the Rappahannock. Will he go? We hear that the movement upon Richmond from City Point and the Peninsula has failed to accomplish its purpose; that being true, what can Grant hope to gain by pressing further in this direction? It is said he started with 92,000 muskets; if he can muster 50,000 of these now, he is more fortunate than prisoners, both officers and men, represent him to be. SALLUST [P. W. A.]

THE BATTLE ON THE SOUTHSIDE

From the Richmond Examiner, 21st inst.

From the accounts we get, it is likely that no battle field of this war has witnessed more desperate fighting than in the battle of Monday on the Southside. This appears to be the opinion of officers, men, surgeons, and all. Soldiers who took part in the fight, say that not even the fields of Gettysburg witnessed more gallant and desperate charges than were made on that day. The position of the enemy at some points along his lines was impregnable, and was carried only by dint of the most bold and desperate valor. In one instance our men had to charge some fortifications of the enemy at the bottom of a hill, and as they advanced the enemy's fire, made sure and unering by its declivity, broke in upon their ranks with most terrible effect; but on marched our brave men amidst the storm of grape and canister, until in an instant, they leaped over the fortifications and sent the enemy reeling back in dismay and confusion. In other points of the field the enemy had formed the most intricate abattis, over which our men had to charge in the face of the most deadly fire But worse than intrenchments, abattis and all, was a kind of defence which none but a yankee could have devised. All through the woods the yankees had ingeniously passed lines of small wire, twining it from tree to tree, until a perfect wire fence was formed in their front. Our men could not see this wire until close up to it, and the first thing they knew of it was when they stumbled against it In charging the enemy, our men found their advance suddenly arrested by these lines of wires, some reaching up as high as the breast, and forming an almost insuperable barrier. By this means they were brought to a dead halt in their charge, and had to *crawl under and disentangle* themselves, one by one, as best they could—the enemy all this time pouring into their ranks a murderous fire! If anything would have thrown men into a retreat and panic, it would seem to be this But not so. Our brave men faltered not—nothing could daunt them—they steadily overcame this obstacle in the face of the most terrific fire—and then charged on the enemy with more desperate courage than ever!

The enemy's loss is said to have been very severe. Besides their wounded left on the field, there were a large number carried off by them. Parties along the river report that on the night after the battle, wagons and ambulances were running all night, and the screams of their wounded could be heard for a mile—the ambulances dashing at full speed so as to get off as many of them as posible. The enemy's retreat was made under cover of darkness, and all accounts represent it, even to the care of their wounded, as almost a scare and panic.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

Thirty fifth N C Troops—near Petersburg, to 21st inst.

Field and Staff—Slightly wounded: Lt Col J T Johnson. Ensign Wm Steward.

Co A—Wounded: Frank Alpin, mortally; A Kinsey, D Henderson, Ely Cox, Owen Padrick, Jos Brinson, severely; Sgt J W Dawson, Wm Scott, slightly; private F Colt

B—Killed: Private Sem Moore. Wounded: Sgt J U Josten, mortally; private J C England, hand.

C—Killed: Sgt J A Patterson, privates J A Johnson, N Morris. Wounded: A Johnson, mortally; D Hales, H Goins, J C Ferguson, Lts N R Kelly and M Ray, private D C McDonald severely; slightly N R Jackson, G Libbette, Arch Hannors, D T Cameron, (in hands of enemy)

D—Killed: Sgt J O Marks, Corpl J H Johnson, Jesse Bullard, J P Rosser, J L Johnson Wounded: Capt R E Petty, seriously; Sgt W J Johnson, Corpls W H Harper, T B Gunter, privates W H Moore, S S Hatch, B H Johnson, severely; W J Bryan, M Womble, W H Groce, John Mann, D Hammock, D Williams, slightly; H H Blenk, leg; A Horton, arm; W H White, over eye.

E—Killed: Rufus Shotwell, J W Chatham Wounded: Wm White, John Bowes, slightly.

F—Killed: Wm Fincher, A G Meanes, T H Lemmonds. Wounded: J A Lewis, P C Keziah, P P Yandle, severely; Corpl T A Fowler, W P Ritch, H Prisley, slightly; J N Fincher, arm.

G—Killed: T C Blackwell. Wounded: W A Morris, J P Redden, severely; Lt M L Henley, privates R P Levi, W H Levi, J J Levi, D L Beddingfield, T B Leach, G W Beddingfield, W F Hipps, N Morris, slightly

H—Wounded: A C Barkley, J O Grier, G S Hunter, G Herren, J D Tatton, Thos Woodall, severely; Corpls A G Ganter, J W Caldwell, J R Alexander, J W Beaver, J R Cochran, T M Hall, W J McLaughlin, T J Wilson, D W Morris, John Hucks, slightly

I—Killed: Sgt Allen Smith, Corpl Jas Pool, privates J H McLaughlin, Daniel Jones, G W Dinkins. Wounded: Capt W A Ellis, private Benj Howell, mortally; Corpl D S Westmoreland, Robt Worrel, severely; Stephen Worrel, J Grubb, slightly; Lt E M Wright, leg; A Sechrist, hand; J A Denny, arm; J W R Beard, leg; O Vaghon, slightly Supposed to be killed and in hands of enemy: C R Fulgan, Wm Deems, Stephen Horn

K—Killed: Lt J M Rockett Wounded: Corpl W A Wilson, Corpl A R Hines, P Hollar, severely; Sgt J C Sides, B F Arney, Corpl H C Sigman, R P Rocket, slightly; A Ward, mortally.

Total—Killed, officers 1, enlisted men 23; wounded, officers 8, enlisted men 90—122.

Forty ninth N C T. near Petersburg, May 14, 16, 20.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Lee M McAfee, slight; Capt & A Q M C A Durham, dangerous. Missing: Asst Sur R H Goode

A—Killed: Lt H C Conley Wounded: Capt G W Lytle, Jerry Walker, Jethro Ward, D M Carraway, W R Medford.

B—Killed: Noah Dillinger. Wounded: Lt Daniel Lattimore, A H Philbeck, Thos Disber, Amos Irvin, Sgt R D Shields, John Lattimore, Saml Putnam, Wm Wiggins, O P Gibson, Alex Fouts

C—Killed: W B Daniel, J A Lafreit. Wounded: Sgt R A Stone, Ransom Sides, M L Plummer, M Mack, Danl Bailey, Corpl Thompson, W A Thompson, James Thomas, J A Hall, W O Styers, J M Stackleather, N Ketchie, Lawson Crest, S S Benson. E P Lentz.

D—Killed: Sgt J T McDonald Wounded: E Stewart, J A Cox, N Kennedy, Alex Johnson, Esq, slightly; D Cole, N B Caddie, A Johnson jr, seriously.

E—Killed: P A Goodnight. Wounded: Sgt A L Reid, N C Morrison, J R Woods

F—Killed: Capt J P Ardrey, Lt Barnett, Corpl W J B Smith, W A Tevepaugh. Wounded: Lt Elliott, Sgt J L Weeks, Wm Tidwell, W M Hudson, S R Neal, Z Porter, S L Porter, J M Howard, J Cu'm, J H Osborne, I W Griffith, J S Watts, A P Spratt, D J Ray, Thos D Griffith, B A Porter, Jas Kerr, Danl Johnson.

G—Wounded: Lt B F Dixon, J D Dillinger, Corpl T W Harmon, A W Huffstickler, B J Mitchem, W H Putnam, John Waterson, W B Bird, J C Neal, J B Read, J M Waters.

H—Killed: Sgt E L Rankin, John Pierce, B C McLean, C Knight, J L Clemmer, J F Whitesides. Wounded: Lt Wm Lineberger, R G Flowers, W J Henderson, T Holland, E A McNair, A Cherry, J Huffstickler, W C P Waner, Jas Hope, T L Payne, J H Hays, Wm Bryson, L K Linheart, W D Martin, J G Stowe, Wm Lineberger, R F Boyd, Wm Costner, J Foy, A L McArthur, M E Pasour, Wm Falls, A M McAllister.

I—Killed: Thompson Brown, Corpl J S Lee. Wounded: Sgt W J Long, Jacob Brown, A Collwell, J [illegible] Collins, A J Litton, J T Powell, A Wickoff, N I Colwell, J C Hill, J P Sitzer, F Loftin, P W W Brawley, D L F Gobble, J F Jones, J W Wickoff.

K—Killed: John Winters, Vardrey Anthony, A Arvens, Dan'l Blackburn, W H Hull Wounded: Sgt J H Baker, W J Snowden, J Dixon, W R Fruman, Geo Towdry, Z Langdon, John Lowe, A Bumgarner, Dave Blackburn.

61st N C T. near Petersburg, May 13, 14, 15, 16.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Sgt-Maj W H Von Eberstein, in hip severely

A—Killed: S W Faison. Wounded: Sgts J O Armstrong and J M Smith, J I Vann, slight; J O Lockamy, mortally; J H Johnson, severely.

B—Wounded: J A Cherry, slight; B Edwards, severe.

C—Wounded: T Ainsworth, J L Barnhill, C Bagley-field, Jos Mandell, B Slaughter, R Wilkerson, slight; Lewis J King, severely

D—Killed: J W Johnson. Wounded: R Ausby, David Caudle, S B Cole, W M Crutchfield, S Eubanks, severely; W F Holt, A R Phillips, N A Webster, Alfred Wrightsman, W F Dowdy, N H Clark, Allen C Davis, S A Smith, slightly.

F—Killed: Sgt J H Caraway, Wm Fryer. Wounded: Lt J D Barnes, F Felton, W Howard, E Peden, Wm D Ruff, S Walston, J Williams, slightly; Jesse Caraway, D Ruffin, severely.

G—Killed: Lt Daniel Shackelford.

H—Killed: R F Ward. Wounded: Capt W B Lanier, Lt H H Lanier, severely; W J Peel, mortally; Sgt J B Robinson, Corp V A Gurganus, J E Gibson, B H Peel, J F Robinson, H Rogerson, slightly.

I—Wounded: Sgt G Grimsley, S Goings, severely; J Moxley, mortally; Corp H D Estep, I Blevins, R Cheek, W Cheek, J Hudson, J Mabe, I Richardson, slightly.

Cos E. G and K were on detached service

Total: Killed 7; wounded 57.

Fifty-sixth N C T, Col P F Faison, near Drewry's Bluff, May 16.

Field and staff—Wounded: Lt Col G G Luke, shoulder

B—Killed: D P Blizzard Wounded: Lt A R Carver, arm, severely; John Tart, knee

C—Wounded: Corpl J Mathews, Wm Childers, severely.

D—Wounded: J Bowers, shoulder.

E—Wounded: Sgt I N Clark, captured; B Garner, captured; B F Sikes, head, severely

F—Wounded: Lt A R Grigg, W C Wolf, M W Crowder.

G—Killed: Jas Tucker Wounded: R P Smith, C Love.

H—Wounded: Sgt T J Montague, Corpl N A Horne, David May, J O Scoggins Missing and supposed to be wounded: Lt R W Belo, Sgt S A Thompson, Corpl H C Murchison, supposed killed; privates W F Lackey, supposed killed; H Bledsoe, J Bolin, G W Bogle, S L Carden, John Lee, F Patterson, T J Peel, M Stewart, J H Vickers, W S Whitaker, G Roberts, W T Patterson. Missing: N P Combs, J L Casote, J S Massey.

I—Wounded: Sgt C P Tanner, G W Spurlin, D P Smart, J M Michael, J W Campe, Thos Owens, G J Horton.

K—Wounded: Sgt J J McNeely, G W Edwards, Z Morgan, A C Shields

Killed 2, wounded 45, missing 3—50

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C H VA., M[illegible]7

Messrs Editors: I send you the list of casualties in Co G. 26th N C T, in the late engagement of this army in the Wilderness and near this place:

Wounded: Lt S E Teague, severely in ankle; Sgt Th Pewett, sev in thigh; Corps W H Jordan, hand, and H W Johnson, shoulder, slight; Privs J N Bray, hand, S Dorsett, foot, slight; J M Halstead, hand, dangerously; J Jones, head, J T Rosson, neck, sev; M A Smith, side and back, dang; A R Siler, head, J Q Siler and J L Siler, hand, W H Patterson, foot, slight; J H Patterson, arm, sev; J Tillman, head and side, dang; J Vinson, thigh broken and in enemy's hands; L Moon, sev in hand

Missing: Sgt J L Smith and Privates G Norwood, Eli Hickman, J L Purvis and S Bightsell

I do not think the missing are either killed or dangerously wounded. H. C. A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 51ST REG'T N. C. T., In the Field near Petersburg, Va., May 21, 1864.

Please to publish the within list for the information of the friends of the gallant men who have fallen in the past few days

Our line of works are in sight of those of the enemy and both sides are hard at work. All quiet to-day We have the enemy hemmed in and his only chance of escape is by water I think the fighting here is about over.

List of Casualties in the Regiment from May 17th to the 22d in skirmishing with the enemy.

A—Killed: Private P Lewis

B—Wounded—Private C M Stricklan, seriously.

D—Killed: Private Jas R Cameron Wounded: Private J M Council, severely, H Hardin, H Green, G Graham, E S Davis, S McMercer, R F Little, slightly

E—Wounded: J Bullock, J Lane, W McCormick, slightly.

F—Wounded: George Woodward, slightly; J Musselwhite, seriously.

G—Wounded: J Woodward, W Jernigan, W Cartright, slightly

H—Wounded: M Cartright, D D Clark, seriously.

I—Killed: Henry Williams, Jno H Taylor Wounded: D Autry, D W Brock, seriously; W H Adams, slightly.

Killed 4, wounded 21 All the wounded have been sent to N. C. Hospital at Petersburg, Va.

H McKETHAN, Col. 51st.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties in 24th Reg t. near Drewry's Bluff, May 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Wm J Clarke, seriously in shoulder.

Co A—Killed: Sergt Wm T Daniel, Priv Jas Nichols. Wounded: Capt J Holeman, slightly in neck and jaw; Corps G W Burch and J M Beasley, Privs R Bowes, A Kerr, severely; W Buchanan, B Mansfield, A Clayton, slightly.

B—None killed or wounded Missing: 2d Lieut Dan Ward and Private J M Pittman, captured

C—Killed: Lt Elias J Stallings. Wounded: Sergts W Johnson, C Kemp, Privs J K Farrell, B Stancil, slight.

D—Wounded: 1st Lieut T L Whitaker, Privs Nat M Rigsby, J A Wright, mortally; J D Briggs, R Evans, J P Massey, W K Pittman and Corp J Hamill, severely; Corp G W Hamill, Priv T Collins, J A Adams, slightly Missing: Private G W Powell

E—Killed: 1st Lt E S Sanders, Privs N Morgan, D R King, P Lee Wounded: Sergt W Eldridge, Privs J Q Dupree, W H Rayner, J H Morgan, severely; Corp W S Eldridge, Privs R Davis, J Langley, B R Massingill, W H Pilkinton, M Strickland, J Thomas, J Shurley, W B Britt, S W Ingram, slightly. Missing: Sgt J E West, captured

F—Wounded: Priv R Brown, left in hands of enemy. Missing: Corp R McKinnon, Priv J W Blackman, M V B Hair and Zeno Moffitt, captured

H—Killed: Sgt John R Glenn, Priv Wm A Bradsher. Wounded: 1st Lt A M Long, severely in thigh; Corp R J Woody, Priv J C Neal, J E Foard, severely; B R Ragan, mortally; R Mitchell, J T Foard, G M Foard, slightly.

I—Wounded: 2d Lt D B McLean, painfully in head; Privs I Wallace, E Crumb, severely; W Johnson, L Ingram, W H Stewart, slightly Missing: Sgt R Ennis, Privs O P Barber, Henry Durham and L B Johnson, captured

K—Wounded: Sgts J H Hopkins and A J Stallings, severely; Privs B F Gremmells and S Perry, mortally; A Doyle, J Griffin, severely; W Rodgers, H H Harris, J Parks, J Moye, M N Tippet, T H Sanderford and C Gipson, slightly

Recapitulation.—Killed: 2 officers and 7 enlisted men Wounded: 5 officers and 61 enlisted men. Captured: 1 officer and 11 enlisted men Total loss 87.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC 8TH N. C. REG'T, IN THE FIELD, DEFENCES OF DREWRY'S BLUFF, May 21, 1864.

Editors Observer: Please publish the following list of all the casualties in my company since the arrival of the Reg't from N. C., viz: On the 14th May, in a skirmish near Drewry's Bluff—Wounded: Sergt N A Gilmore, severely in foot; Privates D A Cameron, in breast, (supposed mortally) and taken prisoner; Arnett Deal, in ankle, severely; Josiah Deans, in hand and back, severely; A B Gunter, finger shot off; H Faircloth, in face, slight. Battle of 16th—Wounded: Privates J S Beard, in both legs, seriously; Robert Gilmore, thigh, seriously. Missing: H D Burns, (supposed to have been killed.) In a skirmish on 17th—Wounded: Geo Cox, in head, slight. While charging yankee works on the 20th—Wounded: Private B F Ringold, in breast, (supposed mortally.)

Yours, respectfully,

L. R. BREECE, Capt. Co. E, 8th N. C. T.

[Capt. Breece adds the casualties in his company at Plymouth, but they were published in the Observer of the 9th inst.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., VA., May 16, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please insert through your columns the following casualties of Co. K. 38th Reg't N. C. Troops, while engaged with the enemy in the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, Va., on the evening of the 5th of May: Privates N L Campbell, mortally wounded, died in about five hours; David Ray mortally wounded, since died, W R Jackson in arm, J E J Cain slight in hand and knee. While engaged near Spottsylvania C. H. on the morning of the 12th, Private W H Taylor slight in arm, Corp Wm McP Geddie severely in fleshy part of the hip by a six pound cannon shot.

J. F. McARTHUR, 2d Lt. Comd'g Co.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

7*t1Apd]

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on Friday last Mr. Foote's resolution to repeal the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was taken up. Mr Rives, of Va. spoke at length in reply to Mr. Foote, and in favor of the policy of the Government. Mr. Pugh, of Ala. moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Foote on the table. The motion was agreed to, 55 yeas to 25 nays.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

The following resolution, passed by the House on the 14th inst. has been received:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the reasons given in his special message for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* still exist, and what additional reasons now exist to such extent that the public safety requires the continuance of the suspension thereof."

In my opinion the reasons given in the special message transmitted to Congress at its last session, recommending the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, still exist in undiminished force, and the present juncture especially requires the continuance of the suspension. The effects of the law for that purpose have been most salutary, and to that law, in no inconsiderable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency of the military preparations which have enabled our gallant armies, under the Providence of God, to beat back the vast invading forces which still threaten us.

In my opinion, it would be perilous, if not calamitous, to discontinue the suspension, while the armies of the enemy are pressing on our brave defenders with persistent effort for their destruction, and for the subjugation of our country.

It is a source of gratification to be able to inform you that the mere passage of the law suspending the writ was so effectual in restraining those who were engaged in treasonable practices and in dangerous complicity with our enemies, that the instances are extremely few in which arrests were found necessary.

The effect of the law in preventing the abuse of the writ, for the purpose of evading military service by men whose plain duty it is to defend their country, can hardly be over-estimated.

The sensitiveness exhibited in different parts of the country to the legislation on this subject, is indicative of the love of freedom which is innate among the people, and which should ever be cherished as the sole guarantee for the preservation of their constitutional liberties.

It is not doubted, however, that if those who have expressed dissatisfaction with the law, had been in possession of the information which it was my duty to communicate t[illegible]d which may not yet be revealed without inju[illegible] public interest, they would fully have approved the exercise of the power of suspending the writ which was entrusted to Congress by the Constitution. All trusts impose duties. The power was entrusted expressly with the intent that it should be used when necessary to the public safety in case of invasion; Congress, concurring with me, that the exigency had arisen which required the exercise of the power, performed but a plain duty in passing the law; and such will, I doubt not, be the judgment of the people, when the facts can be made known without detriment to their interest.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., May 20th, 1864.

Mr. Baldwin of Va spoke in reply to Mr. Rives, and Mr. Conrad of La. obtained the floor to continue the debate on the same question.

The Wounded Heroes.—The Lynchburg Virginian states that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet continues to improve. He sits up daily, is in fine spirits, and talks hopefully of the prospects of our success in the great struggle. His right arm, which was entirely paralyzed by the painful wound in his shoulder, begins to manifest signs of returning sensibility. He can now move the fore finger and thumb of his right hand. Gen. Harry Hays, who is also in Lynchburg, is improving.

Arrival of captured arms.—We noticed at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, yesterday, eight or ten freight cars loaded exclusively with yankee muskets, brought from the battle fields near Spottsylvania C. H. We learn from Col. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance for the army of Gen. Lee, that we have already secured 18,000 Yankee muskets on the battle-fields in Spottsylvania, and 4,000 in Chesterfield, in addition to five pieces of artillery, including 3 twenty pound Parrotts and 2 Napoleons.

Richmond Examiner, 21st.

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864 31-*tepd

TO THE VOTERS OF
Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga.

WE ARE authorised to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER of the 28th N. C. Troops, a Candidate to represent our Senatorial District in the Senate in the next Legislature of N. C. We are all willing to trust him, as we have tried him before, and know the soldiers are. He has been in the army ever since June 1861.

MANY VOTERS.

May 2. 30*4tpd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't. will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement.

MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*13tpd

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even [illegible] English Grammar and Orthography,) are fir[illegible]ced and explained by the teacher, and repea[illegible] the pupil, till the latter understands the import a[illegible] intonation and pronunciation of every word. B[illegible] means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—[illegible]thing being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject. *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 16*12t